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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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GREENHUT IS DRIVEN OUT

He Refuses to Resign as a Whisky Trust Director.

CLAIMS INNOCENCE OF ALL WRONG

Three New-Yorkers Are on the New Board and One of Them Is Said to be Slated for the Presidency.

PEORIA, Ill., April 17.—Joseph B. Greenhut, after refusing to resign, was removed from the Presidency and Directory of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company today, at the annual meeting of the stockholders. S. M. Rice of New-York City is slated as his successor.

Contrary to predictions, Mr. Greenhut was at the meeting. He was the only one, however, of the old Directors to face the new men in control. The others had deserted their former chief, who sat aloof from the other stockholders with his son as a companion.

Richard B. Hartshorne was elected Chairman, and would have been made a Director had he been willing to accept the position. Nearly 350,000 shares of stock were represented, of which the minority —Greenhut—controlled only 11,019. Resignations were read from the Directors, excepting Mr. Greenhut, and were promptly accepted. Upon motion of Levy Mayer, Greenhut was asked to resign. This he declined to do, and, upon a motion to remove him, had his attorney state to the stockholders that it was not in their power to do so. Notwithstanding this statement, a vote was taken, and he was removed under protest. He will carry the matter into the courts.

The following Directors were then elected: S. M. Rice, New-York; J. M. Hutton, Cincinnati; T. D. Wentworth, New-York; W. J. Moyer, Chicago; W. M. Scheftel, New-York; J. M. Mott, Chicago; Floyd E. Jennison, New-York.

It was entered in the record that Mr. Scheftel was elected to succeed Greenhut, so as to simplify the litigation to follow.

Mr. Greenhut did not want to read his report to his enemies, but, upon their insisting, he arose and read the following:

"Gentlemen: I beg leave to present my final report as President to the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. I have served the company and its predecessors, the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Trust, as President for the last eight years, during which time I have given my undivided attention and best judgment, under the circumstances, to the management of the company's business. That mistakes in judgment and errors in business management have been made during that period, I do not deny; but I will not accept or assume the responsibility of some of the vital mistakes in the policy and conduct of the company's business, as such policy was against my judgment and repeated and earnest protest.

"The recent very general and oft-repeated accusations and charges against myself and fellow-Directors I wish here to stigmatize as false, malicious, and untrue, and I trust that time and opportunity will soon be at hand when the utter groundlessness of these slanderous charges can and will be established, and the slanderers dealt with as they deserve. I defy any one to prove any willful mismanagement or misappropriation of the company's funds, or that I, or any of the Directors, have been parties to any contract or contracts for our personal benefit, detrimental to the best interests of the company, or that any of the official statements which have been given to the stockholders from time to time were otherwise than true and fully warranted by the facts, when the statements were made.

"On Dec. 14, 1894, your Directors sent you a concise and accurate statement of the condition and affairs of the company, giving you, as nearly as practicable, its financial condition, and the difficulties surrounding the company as a competitor in the trade; also making suggestions of the best judgment of the board for overcoming the difficulties existing. Instead of responding to the candid and truthful statements of the Directors, a self-constituted committee, without any investigation, sent out circulars to the stockholders insinuating all manner of dishonesty and mismanagement by the Board of Directors, and heaping upon us abuse; and by means of such charges, utterly without foundation in fact, were enabled to secure the co-operation of a majority of the stockholders.

"In view of the unwarrantable attack upon the management there seemed to be no other outcome that a final dissolution of the company and the winding up of its affairs. The placing of the company under the protection of the court was designed for the best interests of the stockholders, and would have so resulted had the business been placed in the hands of men acquainted with the business and also acquainted with the character of the controversy. If the proceedings had not been commenced, a short time only would have elapsed before the company's property would have been attached at various points on account of the inability to meet maturing obligations.

"It has been frequently asserted, repeatedly reiterated, and by reason thereof perhaps generally believed, that no necessity existed at the time for placing the company in the hands of receivers, and that it had ample capital to continue business and pay all obligations as they matured. The absurdity and unreliable character of such assertions are best shown by recalling attention to the fact that the receiver has been obliged to borrow large sums of money to keep the business in operation, notwithstanding the fact that he has continually claimed the balance was in prosperous condition, and that he was making large profits for the stockholders. At the same time, he has been compelled to provide for current expenses only, as all indebtedness against the company was stayed by the court proceedings, and could not be pressed by attachment.

"Shortly after the receivers were appointed and had sufficient time to examine into the affairs of the company, the methods of doing business, and the general management, the receivers volunteered the statement through the public press that they found everything in excellent order, that the company was working under a perfect system of bookkeeping and accounting, that nothing was missing, and that any book or paper requested was produced at a moment's notice; in short, that the receivers were then satisfied that the business of the company had been conducted in a businesslike, straightforward, and honorable manner.

"Such condition of affairs was apparently unsatisfactory to the Reorganization Committee, as it completely refuted the oft-repeated statements of mismanagement and corruption upon which they relied to induce the stockholders to deposit their stock and pay assessments in accordance with the plans of the committee. To carry out their programme and give apparent truthfulness and color to the erroneous and false statements repeatedly made and sent out, the Reorganization Committee furnished experts to the receivers for the examination of the books, and, as undoubtedly intended and anticipated, it did not take the so-called experts any great length of time to furnish sensational items for publication in the papers and use by the Reorganization Committee to aid in carrying out their scheme. At the proper time and in the proper place the startling revelations of the so-called experts paraded in the daily press will be fully explained, and any one interested will be then able to understand the full value of such 'experting' of the books of the company.

"After the receivers were appointed I personally gave them all the assistance and explanation they desired concerning the affairs of the company, and should have gladly continued to do so but for the unwarrantable and unjustifiable insult to me personally in breaking into my safe—a safe which they had authorized me to use for my personal effects—and examining my private papers during my absence in New-York, on the flimsy pretext that the receivers needed the Directors' minute book, which was in the safe, and which had been copied by a typewriter and the copy placed in possession of the receivers. While there was nothing in the safe that required concealment, I propose to resent this indignity and encroachment upon my private rights to the fullest extent of the law at the proper time and before the proper tribunal.

"The assets of the company have been very materially reduced since its affairs were placed in the hands of the receivers. We have been repeatedly assured in statements by the public press, apparently emanating from headquarters, that the receiver's business is running harmoniously and on a profitable basis. Is it possible that men, utterly inexperienced in the line of business and unacquainted with the trade, can conduct the affairs of the company and accomplish what men of lifelong training were unable to do?

"It is said that the court has now ordered the property to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and that the Reorganization Committee proposes to bid it in for the benefit of the stockholders, and then, under a new organization, attempt a successful operation. Such a design can never be carried out, nor can there ever be any success with the properties on the basis proposed by the Reorganization Committee.

"The Directors, with the implied promises contained in the circular of Dec. 14, 1894, viz., 'That in any plan of reorganization the stockholders could elect such new Directors as in their judgment will best serve their interests,' have placed their resignation in my hands, with the request that I remain on the board for the purpose of protecting their interests until the corporation is finally wound up. I have consented to do so, with the understanding that I do not propose to interfere with or be held responsible for any policy that the new Directors may pursue."

Every motion was offered by Levy Mayer and voted for by everybody except Greenhut. At the time Mr. Mayer was offering the resolution for the removal of Greenhut, the latter gentleman told Mr. Mayer that he was a liar, and had run to the end of his rope, but little attention was paid to this. Mr. Greenhut was removed on the charge that he was false to his trust and an enemy to the company of which he was President.

Mr. Mayer had hardly concluded his remarks, when a Constable entered and served him with a summons in a suit for $50,000 for slander, brought by Greenhut. Notices were also served on the five members of the Reorganization Committee, Receiver McNulta and Attorney Bijur, in suits for a similar amount, all returnable in Peoria on the first Monday in May.

When the gentlemen summoned were spoken to in regard to the suits, they laughed and joked about them, saying that the action was too ridiculous and childish to deserve further comment.

The last act of the stockholders was to rescind the action of the last annual meeting in regard to the non-negotiation of the remainder of the $8,000,000 worth of bonds, before provided for, and the new Directors are now authorized to float them. The bonds to be now put on the market amount to over $4,000,000. The meeting then adjourned to May 8, 1896.

Mr. Greenhut still talks with assurance. After the meeting he said: "They seemed to have their own way this afternoon, but mark my words, the tables will yet be turned. I have no doubt of being exonerated, and I know I cannot be legally removed.

"The meeting this afternoon was only a confab of Wall Street jobbers, and as my removal is illegal no acts of the new board will amount to anything with Scheftel casting an illegal vote."

The new Directors will meet in Chicago at an early day to elect officers.

J. J. Waterbury, Richard B. Hartshorne, Jules S. Bache, and John L. Cadwalader of New-York, who were in attendance at the Whisky Trust meeting to-day, left on a special train for the East this evening. In speaking of the result of the day's work Mr. Bijur said: "Among the most important resolutions adopted to-day was that in reference to the bonds. The action of the meeting has a most significant import, and was not only a unique, but complete surprise to Greenhut. In June, 1893, the old regime authorized the issuance of a mortgage securing $8,000,000 of bonds. Of this amount $2,500,000 was deposited with the Central Trust Company of New-York, to secure the payment of the rebate vouchers, of which there are now less than $500,000 outstanding. Another $1,000,000 was sold to Greenhut, Morris, and others at 50 cents on the dollar. This left $4,500,000 of bonds unissued at the annual meeting in 1894. It was there resolved that this $4,500,000 unissued be not disposed of without a stockholders' vote. This action was taken for the purpose of strengthening the security for the $1,000,000 in bonds bought by Greenhut and Morris. Since the reorganization Committee has gained control it has been planning to have the million-dollar bond sale set aside because of alleged fraud in the consideration paid therefor. To strengthen its outlook the new board was to-day authorized to dispose of the $4,500,000 unissued bonds at its discretion, and if this is done the security now held by the holders of the one-million-dollar bonds must prorate with the $4,500,000 bonds, reducing several times the value of the security on the one million issue. This new issue, however, will not be resorted to except as a means of bringing the purchasers of the old bonds to time."

FIVE YOUNG WOMEN POISONED

Members of a Church Settlement Society Suspect an Insane Woman.

It is strongly suspected that five young women of the Church Settlement Society of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, were poisoned April 8 by arsenic administered by a woman who is believed to be suffering from religious mania.

The society is composed of young women, who devote themselves to religious and charitable work. Its mission house is at 1,556 Avenue A.

The woman under suspicion gained admission to the institution on the ground that she desired to study its workings. She soon gave evidence of insanity, and efforts were made to have her removed. She was taken away on April 8. That night the members of the society became violently ill.

Miss Marion Gurney, the Sister Superior, said last evening that it was possible the illness was caused by the food, and not by poison willfully administered.

Cornell to Debate with Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Committees appointed by Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania have adopted an agreement for two intercollegiate debates between the universities, to be held in Ithaca in 1896 and in Philadelphia in 1897.

The chief provisions of the new agreement are clauses allowing the home college to choose the subject of the debate and the visiting college to select the side, and to arrange for the choice of judges by the President of Cornell and the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Women Against Equal Suffrage.

An association of women opposed to the extension of the suffrage has been formed in this State, and it requests all women who are in sympathy with it to send their names to the Secretary of the association, Mrs. George Phillips of 169 East Sixtieth Street.

Better Wages in New-Bedford Mills.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., April 17.—Notices were posted in the local mills to-day of a restoration of the former schedule of wages, following the action of the Fall River manufacturers in that regard.

CRESCENT BICYCLES—SKY HIGH. Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden. —Adv.

PANIC IN THE OIL MARKET

A Slump of Seventy Cents in the May Option at Oil City.

NO VISIBLE CAUSE FOR THE FALL

The Scare Is Quickly Followed by a Sharp Recovery in Prices—The Market Governed by the Standard.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 17.—This was the most exciting day in oil circles since the present boom in prices began, and near the close a small-sized panic was created.

On the local Exchange certificate oil opened at $2.55 bid, and not until $2.65 was reached was there a sale of the May option. From $2.65 the market advanced to $2.70, and then declined to $2.62, where it remained pegged until shortly before the close. Then all of a sudden a surprise came. It was telegraphed from Oil City to Pittsburg that oil there was offered down as low as $2.58, at which price sales were made. Again, in a few seconds the quotations from Oil City recorded $2.45 as the price at which certificate oil was being offered on the Exchange there. Shortly before the close the market at Oil City was as low as $2 bid, and inside of a minute was bid up again to $2.17, at which price transactions in certificate oil were made. The Pittsburg market followed Oil City.' If the price in the latter place was bid up or offered down, the Pittsburg market followed without a single transaction being made.

Not for nearly twenty years have such wide fluctuations in prices occurred. From $2.70 to $2—a decline of 70 cents—would then have probably broken many banks and ruined numerous people. The decline of to-day, however, is not so disastrous. On this wide range in price probably not 50,000 barrels of certificate oil changed hands. And even those that parted with certificates at to-day's extreme low figures probably bought them at a much lower price.

What caused the big slump from $2.70 to $2 nobody seems to know. James S. McKelvy, one of the best-informed oil brokers in this city, when asked what caused such a sharp decline, said:

"Oh, somebody in Oil City got scared and wanted to let go his holdings, probably thinking the Standard would reduce the purchasing price at the agencies to-morrow. I guess everybody on the Exchange got scared at once, and was afraid to buy the oil, and this caused a small panic."

When asked if he thought the Standard would make the price for credit balances lower to-morrow than the price of $2.50 to-day, Mr. McKelvy replied that he thought not. "The present price of crude oil," said he, "is warranted, for the simple reason that the production is much less at present than the consumption." Telegraphic advices from Oil City were to the effect that the Standard people were not buying certificate oil around $2.50, the price they had set for to-day, and this scared timid holders, who tried to get rid of their oil at any price.

Whatever the Standard will pay for crude oil at its agencies to-morrow will probably govern the special delivery market. To-day's callings clearly show that if traders thought the Standard would reduce the price of credit balances they would let go any oil on hand at the present high figures. Of late the speculative market has been running anywhere from 3 to 25 cents higher than the price the Standard paid. It is believed now, however, that the speculative market will hug the Standard price much more closely than it has in the last few weeks.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 17.—Producers are selling all their surplus oil in anticipation of a decline in the market. Leasers are offering fabulous royalties for good territory.

LIMA, Ohio, April 17.—All Eastern oils are advanced this morning. No fears are entertained of a decline. There are a number of important test wells due. A wildcat is being drilled ten miles northeast of this city. It is due, and is being watched with great interest, as its showing will mark the field limits and settle the question as to a belt north of the city. The company drilling the well has 3,000 acres of undeveloped territory leased. Southwest of the city and all along the oil belt into Indiana hundreds of new derricks are up, awaiting the drills.

BRADFORD, Penn., April 17.—There is great activity in all oil-well supply industries, and producers are cleaning out old wells, repairing rigs, and preparing to drill new wells. Thousands of acres of undeveloped territory are being leased. Every kind of business is booming under the stimulus of the big market. A still greater advance is looked for, and some predict $5 before the market turns.

LONDON, April 17.—The Daily News will say to-morrow in a leader on the rise of the price of petroleum:

"It is to the interest of the Russian and other producers to refuse to be coerced by the American company. By selling oil at a reasonable price they will secure the trade which is bound to fall from the grasp of the combination if the present policy be long continued."

The Daily Graphic will say it is convinced that the rise cannot be of long duration.

GLASGOW, April 17.—A protracted meeting of representatives of the Scotch oil companies was held yesterday, at which it was agreed to increase the price of illuminating oil twopence a gallon. This raise is equivalent to an increase of the revenue by £70,000 or £80,000.

Merchant Shot by Doctor.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., April 17.—Dr. J. F. Powell, physician at the Gress Convict Camp, in an encounter with Joseph Reed, a prominent merchant of Rochelle, shot and killed him at the latter's store this morning. The Grand Jury recently criticised the penitentiary camp in severe terms. Dr. Powell made a remark about the Grand Jury, which Reed resented, as one of his cousins was a member of the jury. Reed seized Powell, and was choking him when the doctor shot him.

Russell Sage Has a Cold.

Russell Sage is confined to his home, 506 Fifth Avenue, with a slight cold, which, it was stated, he had contracted while out driving last Tuesday.

Mrs. Sage smilingly said last night that her husband was really only taking a vacation, and that he generally caught cold when he wanted a holiday, otherwise it would be all work and no play.

Suffering from Leprosy.

William Bryan, a negro boy, of 229 West Sixty-third Street, was sent to the lazaretto on North Brother Island yesterday suffering from a virulent case of leprosy. He had been employed as a hall boy in New-York.

There are now three lepers on the island. Two are Chinamen.

AMERICAN FLEET CHOSEN FOR KIEL

New-York Will Lead the Finest Squadron Sent from the United States to Europe Since Our War.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The United States is to be represented at the Kiel celebration, June 19, by the finest American fleet that has visited European waters since the civil war, headed by the armored cruiser New-York as flagship, and the triple-screw flier Columbia, which will be detached for this purpose from Admiral Meade's fleet, with the addition of the San Francisco and Marblehead, now in the Levant.

Admiral Kirkland, in charge of the European station, will command the squadron. The fleet will impress European nations with the progress accomplished in rebuilding the American Navy. The New-York has no superior for offensive and defensive purposes, combined with speed, and the Columbia excels all vessels except the Minneapolis in speed and staying power.

There will be greater battle ships than those possessed by this country at the celebration, but their efficiency on the high seas is declared to be problematical. The Minneapolis will be fitted up at Norfolk as the flagship of Admiral Meade during the absence of the New-York in Europe, which is expected to be temporary.

Considerable political significance is attached to the order sending the New-York and Columbia to the North Sea and through the new canal into the Baltic, where the last American warship appeared on a mission of mercy, carrying corn for the starving peasants of Russia. Extremely unusual are the visits of American warships to German ports and the Scandinavian coast, and heretofore the Baltic has been practically a sealed sea to them.

The detachment of these two effective vessels, the New-York and the Columbia, from the home squadron, is taken as an additional indication of the confidence of the Administration that the United States is in no danger of being involved in trouble over the affairs of American republics, and that the Cuban and Nicaraguan disturbances will be settled without our intervention, unless diplomatic only.

BOTH WERE PROBABLY DROWNED

Two Young Men Who Went Canoeing in the Connecticut Are Missing—Their Boat Found Near Rapids.

BELLOW'S FALLS, Vt., April 17.—S. N. Alexander, Jr., cashier and paymaster of the Fall Mountain Paper Company, and Foreman Fitzgerald of the paint works, started down the Connecticut River in a small cedar canoe yesterday. They were seen passing East Putney, twelve miles below here, since which time nothing has been heard of them.

Searching parties, with teams and boats, went down the river this morning, but no trace of the men could be found. It is feared their canoe was capsized, and that they were drowned. Each was about twenty-five years old and unmarried.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., April 17.—A party of boatmen from Bellow's Falls, in search of young Alexander and his companion, who left there yesterday in a canoe to row down the river, arrived here to-night, having in tow the canoe in which the young men embarked, and which they found in an eddy two miles below this point.

It is supposed the men were upset in the rapids just below East Putney, and that their boat drifted to the point where it was discovered to-night.

A WOMAN TORTURED BY BURGLARS

When Mrs. Hanlihan, Eighty-five Years Old, Refused to Give Them Money, They Set Her on Fire and Escaped.

CORRY, Penn., April 17.—Three masked men entered a farmhouse nine miles from this city, last night, and demanded money from Mrs. Hanlihan, eighty-five years old, who occupied the house with a family named Calahan. Mrs. Hanlihan protested that she had none, and the ruffians choked her almost to death.

The family in the other part of the house by this time had been awakened, and tried to interfere, but were frightened into submission.

The robbers then took a lighted lamp and set their victim's hair on fire, burning her neck, face, and head in a terrible manner. One of the men continued to torture Mrs. Hanlihan, and the other two searched the house, securing about $23 in money.

One of the Calahan family managed to escape from the house, and the neighborhood was soon aroused. The masked robbers made their escape, firing their revolvers as they ran away.

KILLED FALLING OVER A MT. TOM CLIFF

Arthur Seelye, a Son of the President of Smith College, is the Victim.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 17.—Arthur, son of President L. Clark Seelye of Smith College, a Harvard post-graduate student, was found dead on the rocks at the foot of a steep bluff on the south end of Mount Tom this morning. Two parties of 150 men were searching for him.

Seelye left Monday afternoon to climb Mount Tom and make observations of the freshet. Not returning home yesterday, searching parties were organized.

The body was found at the foot of a cliff 45 feet high. Young Seelye had fallen, and in his descent struck a tree, crushing his head and cutting his wrist, so that he must have bled to death very soon. He was twenty-two years of age.

Arthur Seelye was graduated at the Northampton High School seven years ago, and from Amherst College in 1892. The two years following he taught in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and entered upon a two years' post-graduate course at Harvard College last Fall, intending to fit himself as a teacher of English literature.

Abraham Gruber Expelled.

The fact that Good Government Club B expelled Abraham Gruber on Monday night was made public yesterday.

A letter notifying Mr. Gruber of the club's action was placed on his desk Tuesday morning. Mr. Gruber told a reporter for The New-York Times on that day that he had received no communication from the club.

Then he sat down and wrote a long letter to the Secretary of the club, protesting that he ought not to be expelled without a hearing, and telling him what a prominent part he had taken in Republican politics in this city.

After a Sixty-Foot Fall He Smiled.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., April 17.—Joseph Donnelly of Hempstead, while at work on the Garden City Hotel yesterday, fell from the roof to the cellar, a distance of sixty feet. Donnelly's fall was broken by a sand sieve that stood in the cellar.

His fellow-workmen rushed down into the basement, expecting to find him dead. He was smiling and brushing the dirt off his clothes when they reached him.

Mary Anderson's Maid Killed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 17.—Ada Arnold, forty years old, was killed to-night by a Croton local train on the Hudson River Railroad, near the Tarrytown station. She was here looking for a place to work.

She was Mary Anderson's maid when the latter was an actress, and traveled around the world with her. The woman was well educated. Four of her brothers are living, two doctors and two priests.

Earthquake in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 17.—A light shock of earthquake was felt in this city at about 11:30 to-day. The disturbance was of several seconds' duration.

ROBERT CENTER KILLED

While Riding a Bicycle He Ran into a Coal Cart.

CRUSHED BY THE WAGON'S WHEELS

He Was a Prominent Yachtsman and Interested in All Sports —Member of a Number of Clubs and Widely Known.

Robert Center, one of the best-known sportsmen in America, was thrown from his bicycle and fatally crushed under the wheels of a coal wagon while riding on the Western Boulevard, near Seventy-second Street, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. He lived only three hours after being removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The accident occurred almost under the windows of the Colonial Club. It was witnessed by J. A. Punderford, President of the club, and half a dozen of the members, to two of whom Mr. Center was personally known.

Mr. Center had ridden from his apartments, at 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, to the west side, and then up the Boulevard, and was on his way down town on the western side of the thoroughfare, when at Seventy-second Street he passed a horse car, which was traveling in the same direction. At the same time a coal wagon which was coming up town along the track, turned out directly in his path to make way for the car.

Mr. Center's head was bent down over the handle bars of his bicycle, and not seeing the oncoming wagon, he ran directly into it. The bicycle crashed into the fore part of the wagon near the wheel, and Mr. Center was thrown upon the pavement. The front wheel ran over his head, crushing in the skull, and the rear wheel passed over his chest.

Mr. Punderford, C. H. Williamson, and Walter Gear, members of the Colonial Club, who had been looking out of the library windows with Hieronymus Herrmann, who had been standing on the steps, hastened to the injured man's side.

Mr. Center was unconscious. Mr. Punderford and one of his companions knew Mr. Center, but because of his hurts they failed to recognize him at first. His name and address were on the broken bicycle. He was taken in a cab to the hospital.

The surgeons saw from the first that all attempts to save Mr. Center's life would be in vain. They did their utmost to restore him to consciousness, but their efforts were unavailing. He died a few minutes before 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Henry Livingstone, Mr. Center's sister, and his intimate friend, Oliver H. Cromwell of the Clarendon Hotel, with several other friends who had been summoned, were at the bedside when Mr. Center died.

Mr. Center was fifty-five years old. He had been connected in some way with every branch of sport. He was the son of a cotton broker, who died in 1863, leaving him a fortune of $500,000. Mr. Center was educated in Geneva, Switzerland, and came back to New-York at the age of twenty-one. He took no active interest in business.

He became at an early age a member of the old American Jockey Club, and was one of its best riders. He won a number of silver cups. He purchased the yacht Medura, which was the flagship of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, of which he was Vice Commodore, and afterward built the Vindex, the first cutter yacht constructed in this country. He commanded these personally, and sailed them himself in the races for which he entered, and with success.

He brought to this country the first bicycle seen here, an odd machine, which he named the Michaux.

Mr. Center was one of the first in the field with the Meadowbrook Hunt. He was the founder of the Orpheus Glee Club.

At the time of his death, Mr. Center was a member of the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs and the Orpheus Glee Club, an ex-Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and New-York Yacht Clubs, a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt, the League of American Wheelmen, the Coaching, and the Riding and Driving Clubs.

He was an uncle of Henry Livingstone Center and Edward Chester Center, and a cousin of Center Hitchcock. Another cousin is Dunham Withers, son of the late David B. Withers of Monmouth Park, N. J. Mr. Center's mother is still living, and at present makes her home in Santa Barbara, Cal.

The driver of the coal wagon which ran over Mr. Center was arrested after the accident and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He is Frederick Winkel of 536 West Forty-seventh Street. He told the Sergeant that the accident was wholly unavoidable on his part.

BUFFALO TO HAVE A TEMPERANCE SALOON

Ministers Secure a Gorgeous Cafe and Its Proprietor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—The Gold-Dollar Saloon, the finest in the city, and one of the handsomest in the United States, is to be converted into a "temperance saloon," and owned by a joint stock company, composed of clergymen and prominent business men of Buffalo.

The Rev. H. W. Sheldon, pastor of the People's Church, and the Rev. Mr. Main went to Chicago three weeks ago to investigate the so-called "temperance saloons." When the clergymen returned home it was determined to put into operation a similar enterprise in this city.

Gus Wegefarth, the proprietor of the Gold-Dollar Saloon, is to be engaged to take charge of the "temperance salon." He is tired of selling liquor, has had a genuine change of heart, and sees in this a good opportunity for getting away from present associations. The salon floor is laid with twenty-dollar gold pieces, the bar is studded with fifty-dollar gold pieces, the walls are hung with fine pictures, and 1,200 incandescent lights furnish many beautiful effects.

A Reception to Gen. Woodford.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn will give a reception this evening to its new President, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The General was unanimously elected President of the club at its annual meeting in March. Addresses will be delivered this evening by the retiring President, Mr. Blackmar, by his successor, and others.

Lincoln's Birthday a Holiday.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Gov. Werts to-day signed the bill making Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. The Governor has still in his possession sixteen bills, upon which he has taken no action.

Senator Wilson Cannot Recover.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, April 17.—Senator Wilson is growing worse. He passed a restless night, only relieved occasionally by sleep induced by medicines. There appears to be no hope of his recovery.

DISCUSSED AT A STATE DINNER

Gov. Morton Tenders a Banquet to Republican Senators, and Urges Harmony on the Police Bills.

ALBANY, April 17.—Gov. Morton is evidently determined to pass the New-York Police Reform bills, if hospitality and moral and political suasion can do so.

In view of the persistent reports that the Police Department of New-York has raised a corruption fund and bought a sufficient number of Senators to prevent the passage of the Reorganization bill, the Governor resorted to his usual diplomatic tactics, and endeavored to-night, by good-fellowship and reason, to overcome the baneful and vicious influences of the police lobby. He invited all the Republican Senators and Lieut. Gov. Saxton to dinner at the Executive Mansion.

All the Republicans attended, except Senators Robertson of Westchester, Reynolds of Kings, and Wolfert of Kings. Robertson and Reynolds voted with the policemen yesterday. They, no doubt, had good reasons for not going to the dinner.

Senator Owens had given a beefsteak feast to some of his Brooklyn friends early in the evening, but reported at the Executive Mansion later.

The appearance of Mr. Platt's New-York County Chairman, Edward Lauterbach, in Albany to-day, gave additional color to the story first published in The New-York Times last Thursday, that Mr. Platt was determined to give Mayor Strong all the legislation he demanded for the metropolis.

But Mr. Platt and Gov. Morton have run foul of the biggest corruption fund in the hands of the most audacious lobby Albany has seen in many sessions. The question at issue is whether Gov. Morton and "Boss" Platt combined are more powerful in Albany than the New-York police force in New-York. That is all.

The New-York Times received a great deal of credit to-day for its outspoken assertions that the police force was buying the Senate of the State of New-York, in order to protect the depraved members of the force.

While Gov. Morton was entertaining the Senators, Speaker Fish was giving a banquet to a number of members of Assembly, in honor of his forty-sixth birthday. A number of beautiful floral emblems were presented to him in the House this morning. In speaking of the New-York bills, Speaker Fish said to the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening:

"No matter what the Senate may do, the House will pass all the New-York City reform legislation. To-day we passed the School bill. We shall pass the Bi-Partisan Police bill, the Reorganization bill, minus the section to permit dismissed policemen the right of appeal, and the Police Magistrates bill. In my opinion, all the New-York City police reform bills will reach the Governor."

MR. WILSON ON CANDIDATES

No Reason, the Postmaster General Says, Why a Southern Man Should Not Aspire to be President.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17.—William L. Wilson, Postmaster General, arrived in the city this afternoon from Washington. He was met at Ashland by a committee of the local alumni of the University of Virginia, and on reaching here had luncheon at the home of Wyndham R. Meredith. Later, a reception in his honor was held at the Executive Mansion.

The Governor was assisted in receiving by his staff, who were in uniform. A delegation of Post Office employes attended the reception in a body, and at the door of the mansion were joined by a colored letter-carrier. The latter was stopped by the Governor's butler, and made to wait in the hall until Mr. Wilson came out of the parlor and shook hands with him.

Mr. Wilson responded to a toast at the banquet of the Richmond Chapter of the University of Virginia Alumni to-night.

In his speech Mr. Wilson said there was no reason why a Southern man might not aspire to the highest place within the gift of the people, provided he was in accord with the proper sentiment of the country upon the great issues of the day.

SHOT AT BY LAWYER GARDNER

R. F. Ludlow, a Prominent Citizen of Springfield, Ohio, Met Him with Mrs. Ludlow—A Quarrel Followed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 17.—R. F. Ludlow, Superintendent of the Springfield Malleable Iron Company, and son of A. R. Ludlow, the Police and Fire Commissioner, who ran for Governor on the Prohibition ticket some years ago, was shot at three times to-night by D. Z. Gardner, a prominent attorney and chorister of the Fifth Lutheran Church.

Mr. Ludlow, at Police Headquarters, said he met Gardner with his wife on the street. Mrs. Ludlow discovered him first, and cried, "Run! Run! There's my husband!"

Ludlow says he asked Gardner why he was with his wife, and Gardner took out his revolver. Ludlow attempted to grab him, and Gardner fired, the powder burning Ludlow's cheek. Gardner fired twice more, the bullets passing through Ludlow's coat.

Gardner has not been seen since. Ludlow has sworn out a warrant against him for shooting with intent to kill.

Suspicious Fire in a Flat House.

Fire engines were called out last night by an alarm of fire in the cellar of a five-story brick flat house at the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue. When they arrived the fire had already been extinguished by William Maltwood, janitor of the building.

Mr. Maltwood is positive that the fire was incendiary. He found it burning, he said, in a box of old paper in the back of the cellar. There was no gas jet in the vicinity of the box, and he said the fire could not have been started accidentally.

The building is owned by Morris Goldsmith, of 30 State Street. It is valued at $200,000, and a dozen families live in it. There was great excitement among the tenants when they discovered the engines at their door, and it was some time before the more nervous ones would consent to return to the building. The damage was trifling.

E. P. Wheeler on the Civil Service.

Everett P. Wheeler of the Civil Service Board was the chief speaker at the meeting of the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District last night, when "Civil Service Reform in the City offices" was discussed.

He explained the method of the present Board of Commissioners in naming candidates for various positions under the city government. He said that a friend of his asked him why he had given a problem in Euclid to the men looking for a certain Dock Department position, and he had replied that the man would have to be familiar with such work to perform the duties of the position.

May Close Saloons for a Week.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 17.—If the hotel and saloon keepers in Union County obey the law, there will be no places open for the sale of liquor for a week this Spring, outside of this city, Plainfield, and Rahway. This results through the action of the State laws, which vest in the courts the power to grant licenses in the country districts. The licenses expire at midnight on the last day of April, and, as there is no session of the court until May 7, they cannot be renewed for seven days.

Actor Barrymore Robbed.

Actor Maurice Barrymore felt some one jostle against him in a Broadway cable car last evening. A moment later he missed a fifty-dollar scarfpin. Mr. Barrymore caused the arrest of John McCarthy, a gasfitter, twenty years old, of 224 East Eleventh Street. At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the pin was not found on McCarthy.

PLATT PLOT DENOUNCED

Senators Who Betrayed New-York City May Get Their Deserts.

ACTIVE WORK TO FOLLOW PROTESTS

Senators O'Connor and Lexow, for Instance, May Find Triangular Fights Next Election.

JOSEPH LAROCQUE IS INDIGNANT

Dr. Parkhurst Calls Police Legislation Disheartening—Fears the Mayor Will Approve the Bill.

The beginning of the consummation of the Platt plot to rob the people of this city of the reforms in the Police Department, for which they voted, was denounced in plain English by the reform elements yesterday.

The passage by the Senate Tuesday of the Lexow-Platt bi-partisan police measure; the amendment tacked on the Police Reorganization bill, the introduction of the bill providing for a court to try delinquents, and the scandalous incidents on the floor of the Senate, all these parts of the plot, received their proper share of criticism. The Senators who have been prominent in the betrayal of this city's wishes came in for their deserts.

The record of the day in Albany, more conclusively than any other or all other incidents in the history of the attempt at reform, made it plain that it is about useless to hope for decent behavior by the Platt Senators.

The measure passed by the Senate must, of course, under the new Constitution, come to Mayor Strong for approval or disapproval, and when the public hearing is held, one more protest is to be made against the continuance of the old system of managing the department as a part of a political machine.

But so long as the only sounds which penetrate the Senate Chamber and reach the ears of the crowd that is making laws there are the whispers of those who have "boodle" to dispense and the crack of the Platt whip, even a possible disapproval by the Mayor is not thought likely to avail.

There are other things to be done, however, besides protest. Those people who have been at work in the interests of a change in the management of the Police Department say they may not be able to secure what is wanted so long as the present manipulators hold seats in the Senate, but that opens up a new avenue of work. They are ready henceforth to contribute something to prevent these men from longer holding those seats. They are ready to act on the suggestion made by Seth Low, in his speech at the Cooper Union mass meeting, when he said that the Committee of Seventy might make a triangular fight in the districts of those Senators who are responsible for the failure of the measures of substantial reform.

Senators O'Connor and Lexow may find this triangular fight in Broome and Rockland if they are candidates next Fall.

The action of Senators Coggeshall, Robertson, and Reynolds in helping amend the reorganization bill signified to the reform element in this city that this measure is to be killed.

Chairman Joseph Larocque of the Committee of Seventy discussed the situation at length, as he viewed it, and to a reporter for The New-York Times he made the suggestion that some effort might be made to help defeat O'Connor and Lexow if they are candidates for the Senate at the next election.

"My opinion," said Mr. Larocque, "is, I think, the same as that of others who have been hoping for reforms in the Police Department. The people of this city will not be satisfied with the measure which the Senate passed yesterday.

"It is evidence that the voters of this city are to be defrauded of the change for which they voted. For this fraud a faction of the Republican Party is responsible, but the consequences will fall on the party as a whole, for it is in control of both branches of the Legislature and the Executive Mansion.

"The passage of the Lexow bill is evidence that the Republican Party proposes to keep politics in the police force. That the appointments, the discipline, the removals, and the changes are to depend on politics. It is the perpetuation of the evils of which we thought we had rid ourselves last November."

"What significance do you attach to the action of those Republican Senators who helped amend the reorganization bill?" was asked.

"If they hold to the position they took yesterday I take it that there will be no reorganization bill passed," Mr. Larocque replied.

"What do you think of the new bill creating a court for the trial of delinquents?"

"That has no good in it. It simply provides for bringing the trial of delinquents into the department. It is a part of the political game provided for in the bi-partisan measure. It means that there will be politics all through the department. Democrats will say to Republicans, 'You spare my man, and I'll spare yours.'

"The old system of corruption, which was exemplified in the action in the case of Inspector Williams some years ago, is to be perpetuated.

position of the people has been declared, and we have given the arguments in favor of our measures, time and again. The little coterie at Albany which insists on maintaining a bi-partisan police sysem seems bound to carry through its measures regardless of anything that is said. They charge that the reforms provided for in our bills are backed only by Mugwump reformers. I have yet to learn that Elihu Root or Cornelius N. Bliss or Gen. Wager Swayne, all of whom took part in the last Cooper Union mass meeting, are Mugwumps, or ever were Mugwumps.

"The legislators at Albany will find that they have a day of reckoning to face at some time, and some of the accusing witnesses will be the men of the highest standing in the majority party. I believe that the people of the State—the constituents of the very men who are refusing to give us the reforms we want—are more strongly aroused on this question than the Senators know. Senator Mullin, for instance, has found that the people of his own party in Watertown are strongly in favor of letting New-York have the reforms the people here demand."

"Do you believe that Mayor Strong is in favor of a bi-partisan measure?"

"I have no knowledge which enables me to say, but it is my belief that he does not favor the bi-partisan measure. I do believe that it has constantly and continually been represented to him, by those who have come from Albany, that no other measure than the bi-partisan one could be passed, and possibly he thinks that is better than nothing."

"When the public hearing comes on the bi-partisan measure, will a protest be made?"

"I presume some will take occasion to express their views against it, but what good can be expected from that? If the Mayor sends the bill back to Albany without his approval it simply means that it must be passed again. I think that the legislators know the sentiment of the people now as well as they would after the hearing. They disregard it now. They might again.

"If I am not mistaken, there are men in this city who will be willing to contribute something next Autumn toward the defeat of some of those Senators."

"But some, it is said, who are helping defeat the reform bills know that they are not to be candidates again," was suggested.

"Never mind those. It may be well to give a fight to O'Connor, Lexow, and Coggeshall. They probably expect to come back."

TO CENSURE MR. ROBERTSON.

The Westchester Republican County Committee to Take Action.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—The Republican County Committee will meet here Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the Orawanpum Hotel to take action on the perfidy to his party of the Senator from this district, George W. Robertson of Peekskill, on the vote on the New-York City bills in the Senate yesterday.

The call was issued by ex-Senator William H. Robertson, the Chairman of the committee. The Republican Party leaders in the county are opposed to Platt, and are greatly incensed at their Senator's action. Judge Robertson has had many calls from irate Republicans to-day, and issued the call as the result, notifying the members by telegraph so that the meeting could be held as soon as possible.

Assemblyman J. Irving Burns may come in for a lashing at the meeting, as it is alleged that it is through him that so many of Platt's adherents are enjoying fat positions on the Croton watershed.

DISHEARTENING TO DR. PARKHURST

He Believes Mayor Strong Will Sign the Bill—Violation of Pledges.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, having returned from Boston, was asked last night by a reporter for The New-York Times what he thought of the action of the Senate in passing the Bi-Partisan Police bill. He replied:

"It is disheartening, saddening, maddening. It would seem that all our efforts in favor of non-partisan municipal government have been for naught. The bill now has to come to Mayor Strong for his approval. If he aproves it, and I have some reason to know that he will, it will be a distinct slap, it will be a violation of ante-election pledges; it will be a direct lunge at the platform of the Committee of Seventy, upon which Mayor Strong was elected and which promised non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

"We worked hard for him, with the hope of a non-partisan administration, and he never would have been elected but for the pledge of that.

"When the bill comes down to the Mayor for his approval I shall urge him to withhold it. But who knows where he stands? I don't. He seems to have given up the principle of non-partisanship entirely. He has sacrificed it apparently for other laws he was bent on having, and what does he get? Nothing, nothing worth having.

"It is astonishing how interested the people are in this fight of ours in New-York. Not only is this interest found outside the city, but outside the State. I spoke in Boston two nights ago, and they asked me what was the matter with Mayor Strong? I replied: 'Heaven only knows.'

"This Bi-Partisan Police bill simply provides for a perpetuation of the deal entered into by Thomas C. Platt and Richard Croker last year, which resulted in the appointment of Murray and Kerwin as Police Commissioners. Instead of the Mayor being able to appoint a non-partisan Board of Police Commissioners, he will be compelled to select Tom and Dick from one party and Harry and Jim from the other, and so the old political trickery will go on.

"What do I think of the Supplemental Police bill? It is an absurdity. The proposition to establish a police tribunal to try delinquent policemen would be on a par with setting the devil to try his imps and the imps to try the devil.

"Superintendent Brynes says that the bill embraces all the qualifications necessary for perfect discipline, and that under it there would be a sure and speedy punishment for all violations of the rules and for any improper conduct. My answer to that is that Byrnes is preaching that which he does not practice. He never did practice that which he preached. He has made it a point, wherever possible, to lay the blame for the lack of discipline in the police force upon the shoulders of the Police Commissioners. But you know and I know and every one else knows that, had Superintendent Byrnes had the disposition to enforce discipline in the ranks of the Police Department, he could have done so at any time.

"In my opinion, the condition of the Police Department to-day is worse than it was at the time Mayor Strong assumed office. I believe that there is as much bribery and corruption going on as ever. I have so informed Mayor Strong and he assented to my opinion."

"What do you think of Mayor Strong's failure to remove Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin?" asked the reporter.

"I think it is deplorable," replied Dr. Parkhurst, "and the Mayor's whole course in the matter is inexplicable. I happen to know that a few weeks ago Mayor Strong had made up his mind to remove Murray and Kerwin. That was because they would not respect his wishes and work in harmony with Commissioner Andrews in the latter's praiseworthy endeavor to introduce reforms in the Police Department. But it would seem that since that time powerful influences have been exerted, for the Mayor seems to have changed his mind and Murray and Kerwin still remain in office.

"Complaint has been made that the Legislature is not acting as rapidly as it should in vesting in the Mayor the increase of power demanded to enable him to effect necessary reforms, and I cite the Police Magistrates bill as one instance of legislation delayed.

"What, I ask, is the use of giving the Mayor additional power of removal if he will not exercise the power already conferred upon him and wipe the old Tammany Board of Police Commissioners out of existence? Why, I ask, with the power invested in him, does he allow Martin, Murray, and Kerwin to remain on that board? It is inexplicable, it is disheartening. I worked hard for the Mayor before election and have done all I could to strengthen his position since election. His present attitude is puzzling and disquieting. I know not what are his motives. Mayor Strong is a shrewd man, a hundred times more shrewd than I am. He may know things of which I am unaware, that may make his position clear. I have no further criticism to make of Mayor Strong.

"So far as the Police Reorganization bill is concerned, I am confident that it will never pass the Legislature. We should prefer that it did not, for we want no reorganization bill that does not divorce the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department.

"There is an old saying that half a loaf is better than none, but I prefer that we

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

should have nothing rather than half. It will strengthen us in our position when we go before the people next Fall. It will place in our hands a hammer with which to pound the heads of these fellows.

"While the general situation is darker to-day than it has been at any time during the last year and a half, we are not discouraged. We are confident of ultimate success. It means, however, that we must carry our campaign for municipal reform out into the State, and I am not sure but that the suggestion is a good one to make a start in the town of Binghamton, the home of Senator O'Connor.

"One thing must not be lost sight of, and that is the fact that the hundreds of thousands of young men, and young women also, who are growing up all over the State will in the near future have something to say about more pure, more honest municipal government. Then the politicians' day will be over.

"An important factor in the coming struggle for better civic government will be found in the Christian Endeavor Societies of this State. The membership now exceeds 300,000. About two years ago they inserted in their Constitution a plank in favor of honest citizenship. They are now educating themselves on this theory, and the day is not far distant when they, although a religious and not a political body, will perform their share in demanding honest municipal government."

WOULD ELEVATE THE STANDARD.

Supt. Byrnes Favors the Supplemental Bill—Commissioners Silent.

Police Superintendent Byrnes said: "I have read the Supplemental Police bill introduced in the Legislature last night, and, in my judgment, if such a bill became a law, the discipline of the force would be absolutely eliminated from politics or other influences, and in a short time would be elevated to a very high standard, higher than it has ever reached in the department before.

"The bill embraces all the qualifications necessary for perfect discipline. Under it there would be a sure and speedy punishment for all violations of the rules and for any improper conduct. The Superintendent of Police could then be justly held accountable for the discipline of the force. I believe the convening of trial courts, as provided for in this bill, would be proper. Police officers would then be tried by men who have a practical knowledge of what police duty is, and proper and adequate punishment would as surely be meted out to the offending members.

"In my recent interview with Gov. Morton, this is the only recommendation that I made relative to police legislation. Under a law of this kind, men in the department who have become worthless and a disgrace to the uniform they wear could be very soon weeded out. I am also quite sure that under such a law the personnel of the superior officers in the department would be in a short time very much elevated, as political influence would under no circumstances protect them if they did not do their whole duty."

None of the Police Commissioners would discuss police legislation. President Martin, whose term of office expires on May 1, said that it might be considered bad taste on his part to discuss matters relating to the department, under the circumstances.

Commissioner Andrews also declined to give any opinion in regard to the Bi-Partisan bill, the Police Reorganization bill, or the supplemental bill, which gives increased powers to the Superintendent of Police. He said he did not think it would be proper for him to criticise legislation in regard to laws which he might be called upon to carry out.

Commissioner Kerwin said that Mayor Strong's example was a good one to follow, and as the Mayor had remained silent on the subject, he had concluded to do the same.

"It is my duty," he said, "to execute the laws, and not to attempt to influence legislation."

Commissioner Murray refused to say anything.

DR. GUNNING ANSWERS HIS WIFE

The Brooklyn Pastor Says She Made Home a Terrible Place for Him and His Children.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning, a practicing physician, and pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, whose wife, Mary E. Gunning, is suing him for a separation, was in the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Osborne, yesterday to make reply to the motion for counsel fees and alimony.

The Rev. Dr. Gunning denied the allegations of his wife. He said he never struck or abused her; that he never threw water in her face, as she alleges, and that he never threatened to incarcerate her in any asylum.

His wife, he claims, exercises absolute terrorism over his five children, and has sought to alienate their affections from him. He also alleges that Mrs. Gunning has tried to poison the mind of his congregation against him.

He swears that Mrs. Gunning left home of her own free will, and alleges that the statement made by his wife that his income is $5,000 a year is not true. The Doctor also states that he had endeavored to avoid a public scandal, but that his wife declared she would never rest until she made a great scandal, which has resulted in injury to his business, and has compelled him to resign his pastorate.

He alleges that Mrs. Gunning has treated the five children of his first wife in a brutal manner. "They were of my own flesh and blood," Dr. Gunning says in his affidavit, "and I could not endure the sight of their suffering, when I believed it was unnecessary. I could not drive my children out of my house, which she desired me to do. This position provoked hysterics, violent and abusive language against me on the part of my wife. She thereupon said that I was unfitted to govern or bring up children; that I was too soft hearted; what they needed was a club."

The clergyman also alleges that his wife has beaten him in the presence of his children. He declares that his salary is $30 a week, which will cease on May 1, and that since he beran the practice of medicine, March 1, 1894, he has earned only $400.

Justice Osborne took the papers and reserved decision.

TO MAINTAIN THE GOULD ASSESSMENT

May Have to Pay Taxes on $10,000,000 for the Year 1895.

The effort made by trustees of the estate of the late Jay Gould, through their counsel, ex-Judge Dillon, to be relieved from the assessed valuation of $10,000,000 on the personal estate for 1895, pending the decision of the court in the certiorari proceedings brought to test the legality of the assessment of the same amount of personal valuation for 1893 and 1894, have not been successful.

The Tax Commissioners had a hearing on the assessed valuation for 1895 on Monday, and ex-Judge Dillon appeared, with George J., Edward, and Howard Gould. They claimed exemption on the ground of non-residence.

The Commissioners decided against them, and yesterday Acting Corporation Counsel Dean sent a letter to the Tax Commissioners, upholding them in their decision, by advising that the $10,000,000 assessed valuation of the Gould estate for 1895 be retained upon the tax books.

Similar advice was given last year by William H. Clark, then Corporation Counsel.

To Enjoy His Free Trip Abroad.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn and Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Paris.

He is traveling on a free round-trip ticket that the American Line presented to the Twenty-third Regiment at the time of its fair, when it took possession of its new armory at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, last Fall. When the pass was received, it was determined to "vote" it to the most popular clergyman in Brooklyn. Dr. Parker won from the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone by but a few votes. A great many of his parishioners and fellow-soldiers were at the dock yesterday to wish him bon voyage.

THE REFORM SCHOOL BILL

Passed by the Assembly After an Exciting Discussion.

A SEVERE BLOW AT WARD TRUSTEES

All Amendments to the Reorganization Measure Rejected, and the Bill Adopted by a Party Vote.

ALBANY, April 17.—The House has passed the Reform School bill for New-York City—the compromise bill formed by the consolidation of the Pavey, Halpin, and Bell bills.

It was only by the sharpest kind of parliamentary ruling on the part of the presiding officer, Mr. Wilcox of Cayuga, who was in the chair, that the debate was not prolonged to a tiresome degree. The bill was sent to the Senate unamended, although Messrs. Halpin, Bell, and Andrews of New-York offered a number of amendments. By a lightning-like ruling that would have gladdened the heart of the late Gen. Husted, Mr. Wilcox declared all the amendments lost, and before Mr. Halpin could demand the ayes and noes on a motion to order the previous question, the bill was on its final passage.

A number of members, including Mr. Bell, Mr. Halpin of New-York, and Mr. Hennessy of Kings, vociferously objected to this trolley-like legislation, but the gentleman temporarily in charge of the gavel allowed them to bawl and then quietly ordered the Clerk to proceed. Mr. Hennessy denounced these proceedings as the most disgraceful episode of the session. He charged Mr. Wilcox with having obtained his instructions from the floor—Speaker Fish having taken a seat in the well.

Mr. Miller denounced the action of the House, and compared it to a Tammany Hall convention. "If the teachers, Principals, Superintendents, and Trustees are all against this bill, who," he asked, "are in favor of it?"

As soon as the bill was reached, Mr. Bell of New-York attacked it. The bill, he said, inaugurated a system of one-man power that would prove disastrous to the school system of New-York. One of the most unjust conditions in the bill was that which permitted the discharge of the teachers without a proper notice and without trial. Thus the character of a woman or a man could be destroyed and no opportunity be given her or him to appeal and regain the place lost. The one who makes the charge is not compelled to reveal his name. The teachers of New-York were crying to the Legislature to protect them from such outrageous legislation. Mr. Bell asked the members outside of New-York what they would do if a proposition was made to destroy their local educational system.

The majority of the New-York delegation, he said, disapproved of the bill, and therefore, in the name of home rule and justice, he asked the members to vote against it.

It was an easy thing, said Mr. Pavey, for any one to bring up slight objections to any bill before the House. The present bill was composed, line for line, from all of the three bills which had been submitted. The objection had been raised that it was unreasonable to discharge or suspend teachers on charges of immorality. Would any one say that a teacher should be allowed to remain in charge of children when there were suspicions of immorality spoken of in regard to him or her? There was a power of appeal given, even when immorality was the charge. All teachers who have friends among the Trustees wanted the bill defeated, because, if they advocated it, they would stand a chance of losing their positions. The compromise bill had been compiled with great care, and it was the outcome of the work of a commission which had looked into the matter. The Board of Education had, by a vote of 9 to 6, approved of the bill, which had the indorsement of the public in New-York.

William Halpin of New-York made his maiden speech, and consumed an hour in doing so. He had a great deal to say against the bill, and at times his attacks were very savage.

One of the best speeches made for the bill was that of Col. William Cary Sanger of Oneida, who withstood the fire of questions thrown at him in a manner that indicated a thorough acquaintance with the subject. He admitted that the bill was not perfect, but said it was nearly so.

"There is a demand in New-York for a readjustment of the school system," exclaimed Mr. Ainsworth. "While the Power of Removal bill was good enough in its way, it did not bestow the power upon the Mayor to remove the School Trustees. That could only be accomplished by legislation."

Mr. Foley of New-York declared it was a political bill of the worst kind. It was the first effort he had ever seen to inject politics into the public school system of New-York.

Mr. Wilds (Rep., New-York,) controverted Mr. Foley's position. "The people of New-York," he said, "demanded this measure. All the newspapers favored it."

On the final passage of the bill a number of members explained their votes—Blake, Burns, Donnelly, Foley, Gallagher, Halpin, Hennessy, and Miller. In explaining his favorable vote, Speaker Fish referred to the "mock heroics" of the minority. Yesterday the Democrats took possession of the Senate, he said, and he was glad to see that they could not do the same with the Assembly to-day.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 77 to 37.

PROTEST FROM THE TEACHERS.

About 4,000 of Them Meet and Condemn the "Compromise" Bill.

Four large mass meetings of teachers in the New-York public schools were held simultaneously yesterday afternoon at the City College.

The capacity of the building was taxed to its utmost, and there was a slight panic caused at one time by the report that one of the walls were giving way. It was estimated that the aggregate number of teachers present reached about 4,000.

The meeting had been called publicly to protest against the so-called "compromise" Educational bill which passed the Assembly at Albany yesterday. The announcement of this fact did not dampen the ardor of the teachers, but rather encouraged them to put forth redoubled efforts to have the bill killed in the Senate.

Although notices of the meeting had been circulated among all the teachers' associations, it was not supposed they would be so fully represented. Otherwise, a larger hall would have been secured. Long before the meeting was scheduled to begin the chapel on the top floor was crowded to overflowing. In a short while it was impossible to get beyond the second floor.

The gentlemen in charge of the meeting, when the crowd from below became clamorous, provided an outlet by opening the natural history hall on the second floor. It soon became necessary to open the large lecture room on the first floor, and even then the crowd was not provided for. The janitor was instructed to lock all approaches to the building and not admit any one. When the basement door was about to be battered down, he was told to admit the crowd, which surged in and took possession of the basement.

A presiding officer and Secretary was elected at each meeting, and the same matters were acted on without any conflict.

Dr. Matthew J. Elgas was elected Chairman, and John Dwyer Secretary of the main meeting. After Dr. Elgas had made a few introductory remarks he called on William J. O'Shea of Grammar School No. 75. He gave a synopsis of the various school bills which are pending at Albany, and explained certain of the clauses in the "compromise" bill, pointing out its objectionable features. For the latter he referred to the printed notices sent to the teachers. These set forth that the bill provides:

1. For the appointment of twenty Division Superintendents of Schools * * * "who shall have general direction of all classes, scholars, Principals and teachers, &c.," and "who shall nominate to the Board of Education Principals and teachers," as well as "recommend their promotions or transfers."

2. For "the transfer of Principals and teachers, without their consent, from any school to any other school in the same school division," and again "the Board of Education shall provide by rules and regulations for the transfer of Principals and teachers."

3. In one section, for the removal of "any Principal or teacher by a two-thirds vote," and in another "by a majority vote of the Board of Education."

Note—Teachers may be removed at present only by a three-fourths vote.

4. For the abolition of the power now vested in the Trustees, to appoint teachers and nominate Principals.

These features of the bill were commented on by Edwin H. Boyer of Grammar School No. 87, who spoke in particular of the working system provided for in the bill. This causes a teacher to be ranked according to the aggregate mark of his scholars. If the latter are stupid, the teacher suffers at the hands of the Division Superintendent, unless, as is often the case, he gives fictitious figures in his report.

"Where the public school is political and corrupt, as it is in New-York," he said, "you cannot expect to have a fair set of Division Superintendents, and a teacher's promotion depends entirely on the latter. He can do as he pleases, and say 'let any teacher dare to lift his voice against me, and I will apply the law.' School Trustees, whose characters are too well known for comment, move us about as they choose, while we are compelled to cringe and bow to keep our positions.

"The School bill just passed is a miserable substitute, and was introduced merely because the Board of Education had to have some kind of a bill."

J. T. Nicholson of Grammar School No. 54, and one of the Legislating Committee appointed by the Teachers' Association, spoke next.

"This 'compromise' bill," he said, "is unprecedented in the history of the State Legislature, from the fact that no one was willing to father it with his name. They were all ashamed of it. You are presented with the anomaly of a gentleman from Wayne County acting as Chairman of an Educational Committee to legislate on New-York schools, but two members of that committee being from New-York. This same Chairman, Horton, made the statement publicly that he had received no protest against the bill from any one in New-York except the School Trustees. He had in his pocket at the time a telegram from me announcing the protest of 4,000 teachers."

The Rev. Dr. King referred to the Board of Education as an accident, while the teachers are the survivors. At the conclusion of his remarks the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There has appeared in the Legislature at Albany a bill known as Assembly Bill 2,230, which aims at a complete reorganization of the school system of the City of New-York; and,

Whereas, In this measure there appear features which we, as teachers, cognizant of the needs of the schools, cannot but condemn:

First—It creates a board of twenty Superintendents, at an increased cost to the taxpayers, and this in the face of the fact that additional school accommodations are sadly needed in several parts of the town.

Second—Upon these Superintendents new and strange powers are conferred—powers hostile alike to the independence and self-respect of teachers, as by the terms of the bill the teacher is made dependent for position and advancement upon the whim of the Superintendent in charge of the district to which said teacher belongs.

Third—It places in jeopardy the tenure of office of the teacher by compelling him to undergo a re-examination at the request of a single Superintendent or a single Commissioner.

Fourth—It places in the hands of the Superintendents to be appointed the power to rule forever by an arbitrary suspension the personal character of any teacher against whom private malice or public rumor may breathe the breath of scandal.

Fifth—It abolishes the present efficient and painstaking Boards of Trustees, under whose care our schools have advanced to position second to that of no other system in the country, and in place of these faithful officers it substitutes Boards of Trustees so shorn of power as to be mere figureheads in the system and not the responsible representatives of the people whose children are committed to their care.

In a word, it is an act that merits the condemnation of all persons sufficiently informed in educational matters to understand that the best interests of the schools and of the children are identical with the conservation of the independence of the teacher and the preservation of the dignity of his position: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the teachers of the City of New-York, do most vehemently condemn Assembly Bill No. 2,230 as an act prejudicial to the future prosperity of our public school system, to the teacher, and through him to the children under his charge; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to the Legislature of the State of New-York that they may be enlightened as to the true opinion of teachers upon this measure; and to the press that the general public may know of the opposition of teachers to this bill, and be led thereby to join with us, the guardians of the children's education, in bringing about the rejection by the Legislature of this obnoxious measure.

It was decided to put these resolutions in the form of a petition, and have it presented at Albany by a committee of fifteen teachers. A collection was taken to defray expenses.

Several of the gentlemen who spoke claimed to be able to state positively that the compromise bill will not pass the State Senate.

AN AMERICAN TO COMMAND HAWAII'S ARMY

Col. McLean of Washington Is Selected for the Important Post.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It is announced that R. H. McLean of Washington has been selected to command the Hawaiian Army, with the rank and pay of a Colonel in the United States Army, and that he has accepted the duty.

Mr. McLean was graduated number three in his class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1872, and after twenty years in the United States Naval Marine Corps resigned to go into business with his brother in Paris. While in the service he enjoyed the highest reputation as an officer, and on account of his exceptional military knowledge was selected as Adjutant General of the naval brigade of 2,000 men at Gen. Grant's funeral in 1885. He was military instructor at Ogontz College, near Philadelphia, last year, but has recently been associated with Lieut. Beehler in developing the solarometer, which is taking the place of compass and sextant on naval vessels.

Mr. McLean has just returned from a voyage on which he navigated the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from New-York to Genoa and return by frequent solar and stellar observations. He will sail for his new post at Honolulu May 2.

A Cyclone in Georgia.

FAIRFORD, Ala., April 17.—A disastrous cyclone from the northwest passed across Washington County last night. All the houses and fences in its path were demolished. No deaths or serious injuries have been reported. The loss will probably exceed $20,000. Two log camps owned by the Seaboard Manufacturing Company were destroyed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed Inspector of Prison, Quartermasters', and Hospital Property at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Robert H. Noble, First Infantry, ten days; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon, two months.

Navy.

—Lieut. R. H. Lamson has been placed on the retired list from April 15. Lieut. Lamson served through the war with credit, and then resigned. He made application for restoration later, and Congress, about twenty years ago, passed an act authorizing the President to reappoint him. Action on the case was suspended until January last, when President Cleveland reappointed him. He is physically disabled, and for this reason is retired.

—Lieut. G. A. Foster has been found disqualified for further service, and Secretary Herbert to-day sent to the President a recommendation that Lieut. Foster be placed on the retired list.

—Lieut. J. K. Cogswell has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

—Ensign W. C. McDougall's orders to the Richmond have been revoked, and he is ordered to the Enterprise.

—Lieut. T. S. Rodgers has been detached from the Ranger, and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Ranger.

—Lieut. A. P. Nazro has been detached from the Chicago and ordered to the Enterprise.

—Carpenter E. C. Kirk has been ordered to temporary duty at Cramp's shipyard.

—Gunner Robert Sommers has been ordered to the Mohican.

"After thoroughly testing Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder, I am satisfied it is the strongest and best on the market."

Eliza R. Parker,

Author "Economical Housekeeping."

CRITICISE THE ARMORY WORK

What the Superintendent of Buildings Says of the Ninth's New Structure—Fuller Report Wanted.

There was a special meeting of the Armory Board in the Mayor's office yesterday to investigate the charges that the Ninth Regiment Armory now in course of construction was not being built according to the building laws.

Mayor Strong presided, and there were present Gen. Fitzgerald, Commissioner Brookfield, Secretary Barker, and Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment. The board waited for some time for the report that the Mayor had ordered the Superintendent of the Building Department to make. It did not arrive and the board adjourned. Just as the members were dispersing the report arrived and the board reconvened.

The Mayor had expected a specific report, showing in detail where the faulty construction existed and what laws had been violated. Instead of an extended report, the following brief communication was received:

I have examined the Fourteenth Street front of the Ninth Regiment Armory now being constructed, and I find that the foundations to curb level on said front are sufficient to carry the weight to be imposed upon them, but the walls on said front as constructed from curb level to present height, especially at main tower entrance and sallyport are not either in conformity to plans passed and called for by the department or in accordance with the law.

"Such a statement as that demands that explanations be forthcoming from the clerk of the works, who is an employe of the Armory Board," said Secretary Barker.

"Yes," said the Mayor; "let us hear what he has to say."

John Guy, the clerk, stepped forward and declared that the armory was being constructed in strict accordance with the plans and specifications. At the last meeting Guy sent a communication stating that the work should stop, as the laws of the Building Department were not being conformed with. It was not asked yesterday regarding this assertion.

Secretary Barker said that the contractor and architect should explain. Mr. Sergeant of Cable & Sergeant, the architects, said that it was true that part of the walls had been put up not according to the plans and specifications, but that this portion had been taken down, he understood, and built properly.

The contractor said that the work had been done according to specifications. He said that it had been brought forward that the stones forming the front wall did not reach through to the rear of the wall, but that this was not his fault, and that the architect should have complained.

The Mayor suggested that the investigation be postponed until Saturday, when the Superintendent of Buildings will submit a full report, and the members of the board will go over the plans.

ADVANCES IN WHEAT AND COTTON

The Local Market in Sympathy with the English Quotations.

Local advances in wheat and cotton were sustained in the English markets on the resumption of business there yesterday, after the Easter holidays.

Cotton in Liverpool sold at 6½@7½ points above last week's closing prices. Each point there is equivalent to two here. The local market, which had been waiting to see how Liverpool would act, took a fresh upward start on the news. Its advance for the day was 10@13 points. Sales reached the large total of 290,000 bales.

The advance in wheat was helped by an export demand, on which 120,000 bushels were sold. Prices for future delivery gained ¼@⅝ cent a bushel. May closed at 62⅛ cents, and July at 62⅝ cents. The day's business amounted to 6,105,000 bushels.

William H. Lee's Will Filed.

William H. Lee, senior member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co. of Worth Street, left an estate valued at nearly $2,000,000.

He died at Hartford, Conn., a week ago, and his will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. By its terms he provides for the continuance of the business of Lee, Tweedy & Co., and names his sons, Charles N. and Frederick H., as his successors in the firm.

The widow, Louisa Maria Lee, the two sons, and the testator's friend, James Halliday, are appointed executors of the will. The value of the real estate left by Mr. Lee is estimated to be worth $1,800,000, subject to mortgages amounting to about $300,000, and the value of the personal property, which consists of Standard Oil stock and bank and insurance stock, is placed at $225,000.

The testator leaves all of his estate to his wife and his children, Charles N., Thomas G., Frederick H., Louisa Maria Lee, and Grace Lee Smidt of this city and Robert L. Lee of Denver, Col. To Charles N. and Frederick H. Lee he leaves all his interest in the firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., his interest in the capital of which he says is about $600,000.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

The invention of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has, during the past thirty years, made a record in the cure of bronchial, throat and lung diseases that fairly entitles it to outrank all other advertised remedies for these affections. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing consumption of the lungs.

Not every case, but we believe

Fully 98 Per Cent.

of all cases of consumption, in all its earlier stages, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR A GREATER NEW-YORK

The Lexow Bill to be Favorably Reported to the Senate.

ACTION OF THE CITIES COMMITTEE

Provisions of the Measure as Proposed by the Greater New-York Commission for Submission.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Senate Cities Committee to-night decided to report favorably Senator Lexow's Greater New-York bill, which was prepared by the Greater New-York Commission. The bill provides as follows:

Section 1. The municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations known as the City of Brooklyn and the town of Flatlands, in the County of Kings; the City of Long Island City, the town of Newtown, the towns and villages of Flushing and Jamaica, the villages of Far Rockaway, Richmond Hill, Whitestone, and Morris Park, and that part of the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the County of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean; the town of Westchester, the village of William's Bridge, and that part of the towns of East Chester and Pelham, in the County of Westchester, which lies southerly of a straight line drawn from a point where the northerly line of the City of New-York meets the centre line of the Bronx River; and the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Southfield, Northfield, and Westfield, and the villages of Edgewater, New-Brighton, Port Richmond, and Tottenville, in the County of Richmond, shall be consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Sec. 2. For all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in Section 1 of this act enumerated shall remain in and be performed and exercised by the respective bodies politic and corporate to which they are now intrusted, until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law, and for such purposes, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies politic and corporate shall continue to exist and to possess the same rights, properties, privileges, and franchises, and to exercise the same powers and discharge the same duties and be subject to the same liabilities and the various officers thereof shall be elected or appointed in the same manner as heretofore.

Sec. 3. The President of the Greater New-York Commission, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, and nine persons to be appointed by the Governor shall constitute a commission to prepare for the government of the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged, a charter and such other bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged. Said commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, subpœna witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charges; and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said commission, or its representatives, free access at all reasonable hours to all such records and documents and all information within its possession or under its control. The said commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report to the Legislature its progress therein and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment embodying such recommendations.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, each of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall raise such proportion of the sum of $25,000 as the value of all its real property, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors for the purpose of State taxation, bears to the aggregate value, as so fixed, of all the real property in both cities. Upon the requisition of said commission upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of either of said cities, such board shall raise the whole or any part of the proportion of said sum to be raised by such city in any unexpended balance of appropriations in such city for any year prior to 1896, or by the issue of revenue bonds of such city in the manner provided by law or by the inclusion thereof in the annual tax levy upon real and personal property liable to taxation in such city. Payments shall be made by the Controller of each of said cities from the respective proportions of said sums to be raised by each of said cities for the expenses incurred by the said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, upon vouchers certified by the said commission, or by such officer or officers thereof as it may designate for that purpose, in form to be approved by the Controller making such payment.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county, or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution, or to obliterate any county lines.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

The committee amended the bill by providing that the territory to be included in the Greater New-York "shall be" consolidated, instead of "is hereby" consolidated. The original bill provided that the commission to prepare the Greater New-York charter should comprise the members of the Greater New-York Commission and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. The committee changed the composition of this commission, as will be noticed in Section 3, and gives the Governor the power to appoint a majority of the members of the commission.

It was rumored to-night that the bill might be amended so as to privide for the immediate carrying out of the Greater New-York plan, with a view of limiting Mayor Strong's term of office.

VETOED BY MAYOR STRONG.

The Bill Placing the Cost of St. John's Park on the General Public.

ALBANY, April 17.—Mayor Strong to-day sent to the Senate a veto of the bill of Gen. McMahon, which authorizes the Board of Street Opening of New-York to lay out the lands known as St. John's Cemetery, bounded by Hudson, Clarkson, and Leroy Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, for the purpose of a small public park. The bill also provides that the total expense incurred, and to be incurred, in acquiring title to said lands, and in the construction and improvement thereof as a public park, pursuant to said act, shall be paid from the proceeds of bonds or stocks of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which the Controller of the City of New-York is directed to issue.

In his veto message, which was read in the Senate to-day, Mayor Strong says:

"Under the Small Park act, Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York was authorized to select, locate, and lay out such and so many public parks in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, as the said board might from time to time approve and determine. Acting under such authority, the said board did lay out the land known as St. John's Cemetery, bounded by Hudson, Clarkson, and Leroy Streets, in the City of New-York, for a public park.

"Chapter 320 further provided: 'In the case of each park selected, located, and laid out as herein provided, the said Board of Street Opening and Improvement shall have the power to determine in its discretion whether any, and, if any, what, proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land shall be assessed upon the property

NEW REVENUE COLLECTOR

John C. Kelley Named for the First District of New-York.

A REFORM DEMOCRAT OF BROOKLYN

It Is Thought Improbable that the Kings County Machine Will Oppose His Confirmation as It Did Mr. Healy's.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President to-day appointed John C. Kelley of Brooklyn Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York, and Fitzhugh Lee Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Virginia.

John C. Kelley, whom the President appointed yesterday as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York, is a member of the Democratic reform organization which was organized by Edward M. Shepard, in Kings County, last year.

Mr. Kelley was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago yesterday, and the appointment by the President was a very happy compliment, coming as it did upon his natal day. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Kelley have been friends since the first Presidential campaign of 1884, at which time Mr. Kelley was most prominent in advancing the interests of the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Kelley lives at 247 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. His house is one of the finest in the city. He is wealthy and is prominent

John C. Kelley.
Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York.

in the different social and religious organizations of the city, as well as being a man of long public experience. He organized the National Meter Company in 1870 and has been elected to the position of President for twenty-six consecutive terms. He started the business with no capital, in Williamsburg, and now employs about 400 hands, in a large factory covering nearly a block on First Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

He also organized the Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn and is its President. He was the President of the Loyola Union for four years, and of the Emerald Association of Brooklyn for two years. He is now on his fourth term as President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

He has always been a Democrat and interested, in a general way, in political affairs. When he moved to Brooklyn, thirty-five years ago, he had just become of age, and joined the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association. Afterward he moved into the Nineteenth Ward, and was appointed, in 1882, a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Seth Low. He was reappointed and was chosen Vice President. The next year he was a candidate for the Presidency of the board, as a representative of the independent non-partisan friends of school administration, but was defeated by Joseph C. Hendrix. He served during that year as Chairman of the Teachers' Committee, and at the expiration of his term declined a reappointment by Mayor Chapin.

The hostility which he had always felt against ring rule asserted itself with vigor and force, and he has continued to act and work against the Willoughby Street organization. He was appointed by George Foster Peabody, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, as a member of the Committee of One Hundred for Democratic organization, and, upon the formation of the new Democratic body in Kings County, he was elected a delegate to the General Committee from the Seventeenth District of the Twenty-third Ward. He was nominated by the Democratic reform organization last Fall for County Treasurer and made a magnificent run, polling nearly 500 votes more than the next highest candidate on the ticket, Henry Hentz.

It is thought improbable that the machine Democracy of Kings County will oppose the nomination of Mr. Kelley, as it did the nomination of Mr. Healy. Mr. Kelley has many friends among the leaders of the present machine Democracy. The younger men of that organization, such as Bernard J. York, Thomas F. Magner, Master Warden Durack, and others who are enthusiastically earnest for a new order of Democratic politics, will be particularly pleased with this appointment.

He will enter upon the duties of the office immediately, or as soon as the revenue agents from the Treasury Department balance the accounts of ex-Collector Healy and make the necessary transfers. He is obliged to give bonds of $200,000. The personnel of the office, as far as Deputy Collectors and other subordinates are concerned, will remain unchanged, even in the instance of Chief Deputy Collector McKinny. There are no vacancies existing, and, therefore, no appointments to be made, so that Mr. Kelley will not have to undergo any unpleasant trials.

Alexander McKinny, the acting Collector, said yesterday, in speaking of Mr. Kelley's nomination:

"I cannot say that I am surprised by the appointment, for it had been intimated to me some time ago that another man than myself would be named. I am disappointed, because good friends of mine, E. M. Shepard, Alexander E. Orr, Louis Hentz, and other members of the reform organization have exerted themselves to secure my appointment to the position. It is certainly discouraging to those employes who work earnestly and faithfully in the performance of their duties, as I have done, not to have such service recognized. I came in here at the solicitation of Mr. Healy, because I had had four years' experience under Mr. Black, and during the six months that I have been on duty here have devoted myself to my official work to the sacrifice of my own business. I have not visited my office five times during that period, and have lost more than my salary here would amount to.

"Since Mr. Healy's retirement I have had very trying times and can say without egotism that more work has been accomplished than ever was known before in this office. Through my efforts eight men have been arrested for illicit distilling of liquor, three of whom pleaded guilty and the others were held for the Grand Jury. In the last six months fourteen men have been arrested on this charge, while during the six years before Mr. Healy took charge there were only six arrests and one conviction. We have been working here every day up to 10 o'clock at night, and even up to midnight on many days, and it is acknowledged at Washington that the record of this office, as to the amount of work done, is second to none in the country.

"As I say, I have worked faithfully and had reason to believe that President Cleveland might change his mind. The income tax has greatly increased the amount of work devolving upon this office. We have handled here more than 6,000 people—2,000 on Monday alone, and when Mr. Kelley takes control he will find everything in good shape. I have had no talk with him as to the question of my remaining here. I attribute the failure of my friends to secure my appointment to the work of political foes. The regular organization, I have been told on good authority, considered me too much of a reformer for the place. Then, again, I think I am safe in saying that the liquor dealers may have had some part in securing my defeat. I have heard it said that I was going too far in the prosecution of illicit distillers. The little dispute with Mr. Hayden convinced me that this prosecution of wrongdoers was distasteful to some people. There are to-day three warrants out for people charged with illicit distilling whom the officers say cannot be found. These warrants are two years old, and yet during that time these men have registered each year and voted from the same houses, and one of them has acted as Inspector of Elections."

Convincing Proof---

The knife is sharp,
so Papa said;
To be quite sure,
Tom feels it;
But, though the cut
is sore and red,
Pond's Extract
quickly heals it.

Accept nothing as "just as good." Look for our buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 5th Ave., New-York.

FOR THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

A Bill to Provide for the Proper Representation of New-York at the Fair of the Cotton States.

ALBANY, April 17.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor that the Legislature take action toward seeing to it that the State is properly represented at the Cotton States International Exhibition, soon to be held at Atlanta, Ga., the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow introduce a bill.

The measure will provide that Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Howard Townsend of Mount Vernon, and Mrs. Donald McLean of New-York City, with three Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, shall constitute a commission to take charge of the New-York State exhibit at the fair, which is to be held from Sept. 18 to Dec. 31, of this year. The bill will appropriate $25,000 for the expense of the commission.

It was the intention of the committee to allow the bill to go to the Governor without naming the women who are to constitute a part of the commission. A communication was received from the Colonial Dames of America requesting the appointment of the three women who have been named. In order not to place the Governor in a position of appointing Mrs. Morton, she and her colleagues were named by the committee.

"ALL BOSH," SAYS J. SERGEANT CRAM

The ex-Dock Commissioner Talks About the Pier 40 Matter.

Ex-Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram returned to this city yesterday in the steamship Majestic. He went to Egypt in January to care for his brother, H. S. Cram, who had gone to Cairo for his health. Shortly after Mr. Cram arrived at Cairo his brother died. The body was buried there.

Mr. Cram said yesterday that his painful task had been lightened in every possible way by the courtesies which were extended to him by United States Consul General Penfield, and by Whitelaw Reid, who was in Cairo.

In reply to his inquiries for news he was told of the action of the new Dock Board and the assertion it makes that the city has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by the actions of former Dock Boards.

The case of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company and Pier 40, North River, was mentioned to him, and he declared that the statement that the city had suffered loss was "all bosh." He said the steamboat company had a ten-year lease for the dock that expired in 1894. The steamboat company wished to renew the lease, but the Dock Board refused, as it wished to improve the property. It simply allowed the company to continue to use the dock without a written lease on the same terms as formerly. The river front and bulkhead had at that time been improved to within a block of each side of the pier, except the pier used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Commissioners did not want to make any further improvements until after the Kingsland estate, which owns the bulkhead adjoining the pier, should properly repair its property and extend it out into the river sufficiently to meet the requirements of the West Street widening.

"We refused to make improvements," Mr. Cram said, "because we wished to coerce the Kingsland estate into making the needed improvements. There was no 'steal' in the matter in any sense of the word. We knew what we were doing, and did it with no object mentioned in view."

Mr. Cram was asked if he intended to take any further interest in politics, and he replied: "No; I am out of politics for good. The part that I have taken of late years has cost me time, income, and patience, for it was not always at peace with my fellow-Commissioners, and I am out of it now for good."

CENSUS OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

The Board of Education Receives Statistics from Mgr. Farley.

Twenty School Commissioners attended the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday.

President Knox read a letter from President Seth Low of Columbia College asking that Commissioner Nathaniel Prentiss be appointed to act with himself, President Hervey of the Teachers' College, and William H. Merrill, Mr. Pulitzer's representative, as the committee in charge of the Pulitzer schoiarships in the public schools. The appointment was made.

The proposition of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to provide $5,000 for the opening of vacation schools and kindergartens during the Summer was accepted. The association's plan was highly successful last year.

A letter from Mgr. Farley was read, in which he referred to the interest taken by Mayor Strong in the Catholic schools, and asked that the report of the census of the Catholic schools be made an appendix to the school census report. The report, he said, would be incomplete without the report of the Catholic schools. Mgr. Farley's letter and the accompanying document were referred to the Committee on Education. The report showed a total of 101 schools, with an attendance of 15,429 boys and 17,269 girls. This does not include, Mgr. Farley said, the large number of scholars in the colleges, academies, and select schools.

A motion was adopted requesting the Navy Department to detail either Lieut. Henry M. Hodges or Lieut. John C. Wilson to the position of executive officer of the schoolship St. Mary's, made vacant by the detachment of Lieut. D. D. V. Stewart. Commissioner Ketchum wanted the board to strike out the name of Lieut. Wilson and request the detail of Lieut. Hodges to the post. Commissioner Holt favored the appointment of Lieut. Wilson. After a long discussion of precedents, the original motion was adopted.

COL. M'CLURE WITHDREW FROM COURT

Extraordinary Proceeding in a Philadelphia Libel Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—A verdict of $45,000 was given in the suit in the Common Pleas Court of ex-Mayor William B. Smith against The Philadelphia Times for libel. This result followed an extraordinary action on the part of Col. A. K. McClure, the editor of The Times, who soon after noon instructed his counsel, P. F. Rothermel and James H. Shakespeare, to withdraw from the case.

Col. McClure previously had applied to the court for the withdrawal of a juror, in order that the case might be continued for this term, but the application had been overruled by Judge Gordon.

When Col. McClure announced his withdrawal to the court, he was told that he could do as he pleased regarding the matter, and the court stopped proceedings while the Colonel was leaving the courtroom and while his counsel were gathering together their papers.

Judge Gordon then ordered the case to proceed, the defense not being represented, and ex-Mayor Smith took the stand for the purpose of rebutting the testimony given yesterday by Col. McClure and other witnesses for the defense.

The jury was out half an hour.

THE FREE-SILVER MANIA

Its Recent Startling Growth in the West—Time that Honest-Money Men Got to Work.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I note in your issue of the 12th an article, "Silver's Sheen Is Dull." So it may be in New-York and other sections of the East, but unfortunately at this juncture the East does not supply enough votes to control legislation. And in all other sections "silver's sheen" is bright as a brand-new silver dollar. The plain truth is that the demand for free silver is sweeping the country like a cyclone. The sentiment is powerful and growing in every State south and west of Pennsylvania, and in most States it is spreading like prairie fire. At the hotels and restaurants free silver is served for breakfast, dinner, and supper; it is the chief topic in the waiting rooms of railway stations, on the cars, on the streets, in stores and offices; the porters discuss silver, the barbers ask you what you think of it, and the farmers declare it would be a powerful good thing and are certain that at last the day of the gold bug is done.

It is amazing how many business men, hitherto straight for sound money, are now on the fence or gone clean over into the silver-mining camp. Whole cities and sections all right ninety days ago are now two-thirds, three-fourths, or four-fifths for free silver. The thing is epidemic. It is not confined to Tennessee, to Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, or Nebraska, but is spreading everywhere. On a straight general vote to-day the East and sound money would not be in it at all. It is silly for New-York bankers to talk about the security or immunity of their city or section from the silver doctrine. What do the silver barons care about New-York or New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England if the remainder of the country bows down and worships their beloved metal? New-Yorkers are a little prone to overestimate the importance of Manhattan Island and slightly to underestimate outside territory. And if all of a man's immediate associates and acquaintances are gold bugs, he is apt to conclude that there are no silver bugs. (The writer will not copyright this last name, which he thinks a happy hit.) But if any New-Yorker dwelling in such congenial company will take a day's journey he will be amazed to see how the latter are swarming and how his own kind are putting on white coats.

Now, if the East wants to keep the silver mania from its own borders, if it wants sound money, and expects the United States to continue on a sound-money basis, it should cast aside its assumed security and indifference, roll up its sleeves, and go to work. It should raise money and go to work with wisely-directed vim. It should circulate sound-money literature suitable to the understanding of the masses and not to the students of financial questions, who are already sound and require no educating.

There appear but two hopeful signs in the outlook; one is the perceptible general improvement in trade, the stiffening of interest rates, and the consequent greater security of the gold reserve; the other is in the premature campaign of the silver barons. There is not a solitary practical argument in the whole range of their logic, and as the general election is more than eighteen months distant, they can hardly hope to stand against the cold facts and hard reason of the opposition, if these should be directed with energy and wisdom. But it should be made plain that no chances can be safely taken. Contempt and indifference become weaklings rather than men interested in an earnest and great cause.

"Coin's Financial School" is silly reading to the well-read financier or man of affairs; but it is a deceptive, cleverly-written book, ingenious in its illustrations and presentations of error and truth, appealing with satanic adroitness to the weakest and worst elements of human nature. Tens of thousands of good people, pressed by the hard times, are discouraged and sick at heart. They have done their best without avail and are either indifferent or grabbing at straws. And without serious thought or reason they embrace the doctrines of this book. If the hopes it raises are false, they are no less pitiful, for the past three years have pressed very hard on many people. And it should be the purpose of those who see the folly of such hopes to deal earnestly and not scornfully with those who entertain them. Let us all keep our stock of scorn and invective for mine-owning Senators and truckling free-silver demagogues, and even then the supply will be short of the need. With the honest but mistaken masses let us reason. In plain language and simple statement it ought not to be hard to show that there is but one true hope for the people or the country, and that is in a currency of stable value, trusted by the whole world. W. B. MITCHELL.

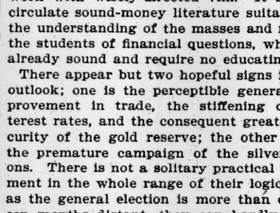
Chattanooga, Tenn., April 15, 1895.

Lycoming County's Centennial.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Lycoming County, Penn., was 100 years old on Saturday, April 13, and in commemoration of the event the bells of Williamsport were rung and the whistles blown for ten minutes after noon. A big meeting was held in the Court House in the evening, at which the Hon. J. J. Metzger presided, and patriotic and historical speeches were made by numerous residents of the county. The celebration proper will be held in July, when it is proposed to have the people from all of the counties formed out of the original County of Lycoming join in the festivities.

THE DINNER BELL



has a more welcome sound if you know the food is cooked with

Cottolene

you are sure to enjoy it, and it is sure not to cause you any distress as it would if cooked with lard. Begin the use of COTTOLENE at once. But be sure and get the genuine. Sold everywhere in one, three and five pound tins with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO and
Produce Exchange, New York.

HONEST-MONEY FIGHTERS

Silverite Democrats in Illinois Will Meet Opposition.

CHICAGO MEN ARE ORGANIZING

They Do Not Intend Their Party Shall Declare for Free Coinage in the Springfield Convention.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The sound-money Democrats of Chicago—and they are a big majority of their party—do not intend that the Springfield convention shall misrepresent them to the country at large. When the State Committee, or a portion of it, held an unannounced meeting recently and called a convention to put the party on record on the financial question, the promoters of the idea thought that they would have no difficulty in securing from that convention a square declaration for the free coinage of silver.

Senator Palmer, who had been utterly ignored in the matter by the committee, at once sounded the alarm, and declared his purpose to fight the programme. Other Democrats who have no sort of sympathy for the free-silver movement, then, for the first time, realized the danger to the party. They said that the free-silver boomers had taken snap judgment on them, and that if prompt action were not taken, the Democratic party of Illinois would be committed to a financial policy which it had always steadfastly opposed. There were several conferences, and some discussion of ways and means, but no organized effort was made t frustrate the plans of the white-metal advocates.

The President's letter to the business men's committee, however, put new life and vigor into the sound-money sentiment, and to-day steps were taken looking to organization for the purpose of controlling the Springfield convention.

A meeting of leading Democrats opposed to the introduction of a silver plank in the party platform was held. The invitations to the meeting were sent out by Postmaster Hesing and several other leading "sound-money" men of the party.

"The purpose of the meeting," said Mr. Hesing, "was to decide upon some plan of action on the part of the great number of Democrats who are opposed to the deliverance of the party to the silver heresy. The State Convention has been called, and an organization must be made to make a contest against the silverites, for the delegates to the convention."

A committee of five was appointed to effect a permanent organization, the body to have as a foundation principle "honest money." There were at the meeting twenty-five prominent Democrats, the Chairman being Henry S. Robbins, who was a member of the delegation which went to Washington to invite the President to visit Chicago. The Committee on Organization consists of John Mayo Palmer, ex-Corporation Counsel, and son of Senator Palmer; William T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade; Jacob Richards, ex-South Town Assessor; A. F. Seeberger, ex-Collector of the Port, and Adlai T. Ewing, ex-United States District Attorney, and cousin of the Vice President. They will report on permanent organization and a name for the body next Saturday.

All sound-money Democrats of Chicago are ready to give hearty support to the movement. Like Senator Palmer, they are in fighting humor, and there is not the slightest doubt that Cook County will send a solid honest-money delegation to Springfield in June. But the campaign will not be confined to Cook County. The free silver people will be met in every county, and the most strenuous efforts will be made to save the party from being placed in a false position.

SILVER MEN ARE WORRIED.

A Symposium by Six Governors in Answer to the President.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—An evening paper to-day received telegraphic replies from Governors of six Western States in answer to the following query:

"Do the people of your State indorse Cleveland's financial views?"

Gov. Stone of Missouri said Mr. Cleveland was "merely filing old saws," and that thinking men were not "fooled by such words as 'sound money' and 'patriotism.'" Missouri and the West were for free silver.

Gov. Richards of Wyoming said:

I answer unhesitatingly, they do not. In the last State election the people of Wyoming declared unequivocally for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Nothing has caused them to recede from that financial position. On the contrary, I believe they are now more firmly in favor of it than ever before, and this proposition holds good irrespective of party.

Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska said:

The great majority of Nebraskans are, regardless of party affiliations, in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver and opposed to the Wall Street views of President Cleveland. The allurements of patronage have been insufficient to hold more than a handful of Nebraska Democrats in line with the Administration. The Populists are a unit for free silver, and leaders of the Republican Party find it advantageous to steer clear of free coinage breakers on account of a growing sentiment among the rank and file of their party in favor of white metal. Without doubt Nebraska can be classed as a free-silver State and opposed to the President's financial policy.

Gov. Richards of Montana said:

The people of Montana, of all political parties, repudiate Cleveland's finacial views, and criticise the attempt of the President to assume leadership of a finacial policy that has seriously crippled the business interests of all sections of the country. It is understood that Cleveland is merely echoing the views of those whose personal interests are conserved by the single standard.

Gov. McIntyre of Colorado said:

Colorado's people believe in sound money as thoroughly as any one believes that of gold alone there is not sufficient to supply an adequate medium of exchange; that this is established by two main factors—first, that before the demonetization of silver there was not too much sound money of ultimate redemption, gold and silver, since which time the necessity for such money has not decreased; second, that the constant lowering of prices establishes the correctness of this position.

To the extent that metal money is inefficient, there is an approach to barter with its inconveniences and factions, and result of restrictions of exchanges and lowering of prices. Paper money does not relieve the situation, because finally there is no money but that of ultimate redemption, which alone measures value. The danger of inflation is in the direction of paper money; the money needs of the Nation, as well as the world, require both gold and silver at the natural ration of 16 to 1, and will enevitably compel such use of both. We not only do not indorse President Cleveland's views, but think in his letter he begs the whole question.

Gov. Stone of Mississippi:

The people of Mississippi are divided on Cleveland's financial views. An active, energetic, and aggressive canvass is now being made against his financial policy and in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio, without regard to other nations. It is impossible at this time to be more definite.

Ingalls Talking for Silver.

MACON, Mo., April 17.—Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas unexpectedly arrived this afternoon and addressed the Grand Army of the Republic for thirty minutes. He made a bold talk in favor of the South and West uniting to restore silver coinage.

To Another Professional.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Jimbly—There is something the matter with my head, and the doctor doesn't seem to know what it is.

Jorkins—Why don't you go to a wheelwright?

KITCHEN FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS,
REFRIGERATORS,
HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

Both Factions of the Pennsylvania Democracy Approve His Position.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 17.—The Democratic State Committee meeting to-day was rather a tame affair, Robert E. Wright (Mr. Harrity's candidate) being elected Chairman by a unanimous vote. No opposition candidate was presented by the Kerr faction. Mr. Garman of Luzerne presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the financial policy of President Cleveland and approve his efforts to maintain safe, sound, and stable currency.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the anti-Harrity Democrats drafted a series of resolutions, but they were not submitted to the meeting of the committee.

The resolutions demand a complete reorganization of the party and close with the following:

Resolved, That Grover Cleveland is to be commended for his courageous declarations in favor of safe currency and sound money, and that it is the sentiment of this committee that the President voices the convictions of a large majority of not only the Democrats of this State, but other thoughtful and patriotic people of the Commonwealth, and that a reorganization of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania will enable those who believe in a safe currency and sound money to do hopeful battle against national dishonor and discredit.

HIGHER PRICES FOR SILVER.

Market Stimulated by the China-Japan Peace Terms.

Stimulated by reports of the terms of peace between Japan and China, silver touched 30⅞d. an ounce in London yesterday, the highest price for the year. Sales were said to have been made at 31d., but this quotation was not posted.

The local market followed London closely, the price reaching 68¼ cents an ounce.

When English buyers became bullish on silver, after the last decline, American holders began preparations for feeding the demand. They gathered the metal and held it until the price had advanced about 3 cents an ounce on the recent low price. Early this week they began to ship it in quantities. When yesterday's high prices were reached, the buyers found men in their own market and in this country to contract for delivery in quantities to suit. The adequacy of supply checked upward prices.

At the close of business for the day bullion was quoted in London at 30¾d., an ounce, and it was offered freely here at 68 cents.

New Fire Insurance Corporation.

The United Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office its declaration of intention to do business. It starts with a capital stock of $200,000. Its Directors are M. M. Belding, Jr., Louis Herzog, Frank R. Pentz, James G. Johnson, Henry B. Pierce, William L. Guilaudeu, Sidney S. Darling, Alexander R. Robertson, and Henry Stanton of New-York; William S. Johnson, Henry Merz, Cyrus F. Lourie, Edward Boote, and George Pritchard of New-Jersey, and Joseph S. Potter of Pennsylvania.

The Delaware Senatorship.

DOVER, Del., April 17.—Another break in the Senatorial contest occurred to-day, but the Addicks men remained firm, and there was no election. The Massey men, with the exception of Speaker McMullen, went to James Pennewill. The Speaker returned to Higgins.

Two ballots were taken, each resulting: Higgins, (Rep.), 5; Addicks, (Rep.), 5; Pennewill, (Rep.), 3; Ridgely, (Dem.), 9; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 2.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Evanston, Wyoming, April 17.—The Grand Jury has found an indictment against E. S. Crocker for the murder of Harvey Booth, his partner in the cattle business, Jan. 26 last. Booth's remains were found in the company's barn in the heart of Evanston, the murder having occurred in broad daylight. Both were wealthy Eastern Wyoming pioneers, and prominent in State politics.

Darien, Conn., April 17.—William Walters was a prisoner in Justice Schildknech's court this morning, charged by Matthew Lambert, proprietor of the Columbus Hotel, with breaking into his hostelry and attempting to shoot him last Saturday night. The Justice adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

Ottumwa, Iowa, April 17.—Mrs. Lucy Sykes Coland, colored, who was a servant in the household of Thomas Jefferson, died here to-day. She was born at Bowling Green, Va., in 1792.

Oberlin, Ohio, April 17.—George Cowan, aged twenty-two, a student at the academy, was yesterday killed by a batted baseball, which struck him in the head.

Paducah, Ky., April 17.—Six cases of smallpox developed here before the character of the disease was known, and the authorities are greatly alarmed.

Quebec, April 17.—Gervais Hudon, a piano and organ merchant of Quebec, has assigned. Assets, $75,000; liabilities, $40,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4 A. M.—1,324 Third Avenue, August Rupperish, restaurant; damage, $25.
4:30 A. M.—763 Columbus Avenue, flat-house, J. Rallman, owner; damage trifling.
8:45 A. M.—88 Amsterdam Avenue, flat, Mrs. Curry; damage, $200.
4:15 P. M.—Sixty-third Street and West End Avenue, August Kempner, dwelling; damage, $20.
5 P. M.—165 Ludlow Street, Harris Zanguild, tenement; no damage.
7:50 P. M.—217 East Eightieth Street, Louis Dolchick; damage, $125.
9:35 P. M.—532 Water Street, occupied by Bernard Goldberg as a shirt factory; damage, $200.
10 P. M.—26 Monroe Street, Samuel Newman; damage trifling.
10:07 P. M.—376 Bowery, Samuel Keafman, furnishing store; damage, $600.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807.
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Our special daily sales keep the trade talking and wondering how it is done.

SEE THIS.

A guaranteed all-wool Ingrain Carpet, 58½ cents per yard.

We receive additions daily to our already large stock of Carpets and Furniture at the lowest cost of manufacture.

Rare bargains in each department.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

CHILDREN ODDLY JOINED

United at Birth by a Peculiar Band of Flesh.

IT IS THOUGHT BOTH WILL LIVE

Thought at First that the Twins Might Be Separated by an Operation — May Not Resort to This, However.

Dr. Nagle, the Register of Vital Statistics, received a query from Dr. Sigmund Tynberg yesterday as to whether two female children joined together at birth by a band of flesh should be registered as one child. His reply was substantially that the twins should be registered as sisters.

These children were born on Tuesday to Mrs. J. Koehler of 342 East Forty-second Street, whose husband is an employe of the Union League Club. They are still alive, and are likely to live in spite of the curious malformations which unite them.

Mrs. Koehler is a normally healthy woman, about thirty years old, who has been married seven years, and has already given birth to a perfectly-formed child now eighteen months old. She is rapidly recovering.

Dr. Tynberg at first thought that the twins might be cut apart by a surgical operation, but more mature reflection seems to have convinced him that such a proceeding would probably cause the death of both children.

As the twins are at present in good health and able to digest the food which is given to them, Dr. Tynberg has decided to postpone any attempt to separate them until after he has shown them to several eminent surgeons and gynaecologists.

The union between the children begins opposite the crests of the bones below the waist line and runs downward from that point about three inches. The band of flesh is too thick to be spanned by the finger and thumb of one hand, although the children are very small, one being eight pounds weight and the other only six.

Dr. Tynberg felt in this connecting band for any signs of pulsation, as indicating the presence of an artery large enough to forbid all possibility of an operation, but found none.

While no bones could be felt, the junction was sufficiently resisting to pressure to make it seem certain that fibrous tissue was present. In very young children fibrous tissue may represent the matrix of bone, which will afterward be formed in the adult by the deposit of lime.

The fact that the twins have pulses which beat at separate times and not synchronously, is relied upon as proving that the circulatory systems of the twins are completely isolated from each other.

It is more than probable that the spinal cords of the two children, or rather the prolongation of their spinal cords below the small of the back, are connected through the band of flesh.

It is also assumed by Dr. Tynberg that the bones which usually protect the continuation of the spinal cord from injury are wanting in the cases of both children, thus allowing the union and blending of the bodies in that region. In the case of any one person this absence of protecting bone is known as bifid spine.

A surgeon, to whom these facts were communicated yesterday, commenting on the case, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Such malformations are not so rare as they are generally thought to be, but the public hears little of them because of the difficulty of bringing children so joined together into the world alive.

"They usually arise from an embryonic junction between the spinal cords, as better illustrated in the cases of Millie-Christine, the negresses who are joined back to back.

"It is not likely that there would be any danger from blood vessels if it was determined to separate these children by a surgical operation, as there are normally no very important arteries in the region where the union appears.

"At the same time, the danger from operations for bifid spine are known to be very great, if not almost invariably fatal. It is seldom, too, that the nervous systems alone are joined together, so that serious complications might arise from finding the whole intestinal tract of the two children utterly abnormal after the separation had been begun.

"It is likely, therefore, that when Dr. Tynberg consults with some of his surgical colleagues, whose experience has brought them in contact with a considerable number of such malformations, he will decide to leave operating out of the question, particularly as the united twins seem to have a fair chance of surviving in their present condition."

OPPOSITION TO SECRETARY HEDGES

Efforts to Prevent His Choice as President of a Blaine Club.

The James G. Blaine Club of the Eleventh Assembly District will hold its annual election within two weeks.

Job E. Hedges, the private secretary of Mayor Strong, who has been one of the leading spirits of the club, is a candidate for the Presidency. Some members of the organization, among them James W. Auten, R. F. Miller, and Gilbert R. Hawes, have made up their minds to rebuke Mr. Hedges because they think he has, in his capacity as private secretary to the Mayor, been helping his personal friends. They think he should have influenced Mayor Strong to give them some offices.

This rebuke was to have been administered at a meeting held at the clubhouse, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night. But after an hour and a half of wrangling, Mr. Hedges's friends proved to be too strong for the others, and there was no rebuke.

The meeting last night was an adjourned one. At the first session two weeks ago, a new constitution had been considered. R. F. Miller introduced a resolution last night, amending the constitution so as to make holders of municipal offices ineligible as officers of the club. This would have disposed of Mr. Hedges's presidential aspirations.

A wrangle followed as to the parliamentary right of the meeting to amend the constitution. At times three or four members talked at once.

Mr. Hedges made two or three speeches. W. H. Morton rallied to Mr. Hedges's support, and maintained that, inasmuch as the club was named for Blaine, a distinguished office holder, the proposed action would be inconsistent.

J. R. McKelvey, in the course of an emphatic speech, said with feeling:

"Mind you, I do not despise offices. God knows we need 'em—all we can get—and the holders should be set up as monuments and examples."

This sentiment brought prolonged applause. At length Mr. Miller said he would withdraw his resolution in view of the evident division of sentiment.

So Mr. Hedges's presidential "boom" was spared.

Patriots' Day at Lexington.

From The Boston Transcript.

The plans for the observance of Patriots' Day at Lexington have been arranged as follows: On Thursday evening, April 18, an illustrated lecture on "Paul Revere's Ride, the 19th of April, 1775, at Lexington and Concord," will be delivered by Edward Webster McGlenen. The views shown will be from original photographs taken by Edgar E. Evans and Mr. McGlenen. At an early hour on the 19th the East Lexington Fife and Drum Corps, accompanied by the color guard of the public schools, will march through the principal streets, warning the inhabitants of the inauguration of the exercises, and at sunrise the various church bells will be rung and salutes fired. At 8.30 a band concert will be given on Lexington Green by the Lexington Minute Men Band. At 10.30 this band will give a concert at East Lexington. At 10 o'clock the Lexington Minute Men Bicycle Club will entertain visiting clubs, whom they will meet at the East Lexington station and escort through the principal streets of the town. At noon the Sons of the American Revolution will hold a public meeting in the Congregational Church. At 2 o'clock this society will hold a banquet in the Town Hall. At 8 o'clock a band concert will be given on the Common by the Bedford Cadet Band. The exercises of the day will end with the anniversary concert and ball, in the Town Hall.

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

CORNELL ATHLETES VERY BUSY

Making Up for Lateness of Spring by Hard Work on Percy Field.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 17.—The Cornell Athletes are now practicing on Percy Field. The lateness of the Spring delayed the commencement of outdoor work nearly a month beyond the usual time, but practice in all lines is now in full swing.

The personnel of the baseball team has been practically decided upon, except for one of two positions, for which the candidates are very evenly matched.

The box was the weakest point in last season's team, but promises to be the strongest this year. It will be occupied by Priest, '96, who did good work for the team two years ago, but was not in the university last year, and Smith, '97, who did the best work of last season's pitchers, and whose work shows great improvement this year. If either of these men should give out a substitute could be picked from Edson, '94; Aldrich, '97, and Kuntz, '97. Behind the bat, Cobb, '95, will be found. He is a fair all-round player, but has yet to demonstrate his ability in this position.

Manager Young has completed the schedule of games, with two or three exceptions. It is expected that one of the vacant dates will be filled by a game with Harvard. As it now stands, the schedule is as follows: April 18, Toronto League team at Percy Field; April 23, Elmira League team at Percy Field; April 25, Trinity at Percy Field; April 27, Princeton at Scranton, Penn.; April 29, Princeton at Percy Field; May 4, University of Michigan at Percy Field; May 9, University of Virginia at Percy Field; May 18, University of Pennsylvania at Percy Field; May 21, Crescent Athletic Club of Toronto at Percy Field; May 23, Princeton at Princeton; May 25, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 29, Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio; May 30, University of Michigan at Detroit; June 1, Columbia College at Percy Field; June 3, Georgetown University at Percy Field; June 5, Cuban Giants at Percy Field; June 15, Orange Athletic Club at Orange, N. J.; June 17, Brown University at Percy Field; June 18, College of the City of New-York at Percy Field.

But the athletes who are attracting most attention just now, both here and in the outside world, are the Cornell oarsmen. The turning out of three crews this year, one to go to Henley and another to row against Columbia and Pennsylvania on this side of the Atlantic, besides a freshman crew, will tax Cornell's resources to the utmost. Each of the crews has received a considerable shaking up since it went on the water. Ohl, '97, who was considered one of the best oars in the 'Varsity boats, and was to have been tried at stroke, was dropped for delinquency in his university work, in conformity to the rule that is strictly enforced here. Chriswell, '97, has been ill for several weeks, and will be unable to resume training, while Dillingham, '97, has left to accept a business position. These places are hard to fill, and the changes that have been necessary have seriously affected the smoothness of the work.

At present the first boat is filled as follows: Coxswain—F. D. Colson, '97, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was coxswain on last year's freshman crew; Stroke—F. W. Freeborn, '97, of Ithaca, N. Y., who was the only freshman on the 'Varsity crew last year, and is left tackle on the football eleven.

No. 7—R. L. Shape, '95, (Captain,) of Milwaukee, Wis., has rowed on the 'Varsity for two years, and was also a member of the freshman crew of his class. His athletic experience has been confined to rowing. No. 6—G. P. Dyer, '95, of Washington, D. C., is at the oar for the third season, and was Acting Captain of the football team through the early part of the season. At No. 5, T. F. Fennell, '94, of Elmira, N. Y., is now placed. Rowing is new work for him, and he is the only man in the boat who has had no previous rowing experience. He played centre on the football team last season, and distinguished himself in that position. The veteran of the boat is ex-Capt. Thomas Hall, G., of Washington, Canada, who rows at No. 4. He rowed on the freshman crew of the Class of '94, and on every 'Varsity eight since then. At No. 3 is E. C. Hager, '95, who has previously rowed three years. He has also had experience in football and in putting the shot. He is a remark

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Sandow Trocadero Company.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Norway. 8:00—Midsummer Night's Dream.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:00—Trilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Married, Not Mated.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—2 Gluecklichе Tage.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LENOX LYCEUM, Madison Av-59th St—Odd Fellows' Home Fair.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune. Matinée, 2:00—Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Falstaff.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. ad.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	48	43	3:30 P. M.	62	56
6 A. M.	48	42	6 P. M.	52	50
9 A. M.	54	40	9 P. M.	49	43
12 M.	61	48	12 P. M.	48	41

Average temperature yesterday 45⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 53
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 40
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

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RECENT RISE IN PRICES.

We noted some time since the curious rise in the price of raw material in the iron market. Within the last ten days there have been like movements in the prices of wheat, cotton, and petroleum, that is to say, in our chief article of food export, our chief raw material exported, and one of our chief manufactured exports. It is obvious that these articles are unconnected, so far as concerns the specific influences affecting their price either in the speculative or strictly commercial markets, and that they are unlikely to be under the control of the same body of men, even if any such movement could be attributed to such a cause. The advance in wheat since the fore part of the month has been the least pronounced of the three, that in petroleum has been the most extreme, and that in cotton has been next. In both of the latter cases the advance has been at once very marked and to most of those whose business it is to study the markets it has been surprising and puzzling. Even if we regard each of these movements as an instance of speculative excitement of probably temporary duration and limited extent, it is certainly remarkable that three of them should have taken place at the same time, that two of them should have been of such unusual proportions, and that all of them should, thus far, have extended to the European markets.

With the immediate future of these movements, or the chances of speculation in them, depending on further rise or on a reaction, the general public has no interest. But as possible indications of the working of general forces in the direction of the revival of business they are, of course, intensely interesting and will be closely and anxiously watched. Of the three movements, that in cotton possesses elements of the greatest significance. There has not been within the last ten days any important change in the known or probable supply of cotton. Nor has there been any striking change in the known demand. But demand for an article so widely used, for so great a variety of goods, is necessarily a very complex and uncertain quantity to determine. There enters into it very powerfully the variable element of opinion, and the still more variable element of sentiment. Roughly speaking, it may be said that for the last two years the manufacturers of cottons have been working "from hand to mouth," most of the time with falling prices, and with a feeling that on the whole prices were more likely to fall still further than they were to rally. Meanwhile, consumption has gone on. Under these conditions, as we have pointed out very frequently, the time was sure to come when consumption would strip the market bare and create a demand which production would be taxed to supply. The peculiar uncertainty as to how this inevitable force would work arises from the fact that the great body of even the sharpest business men cannot, or do not, see a change far ahead, wait for its manifest arrival, and are often taken by surprise when it comes. It is quite possible that this is the case at present. If it is, the sudden advance in cotton is the beginning of a general revival of activity, for there is no staple more intimately and constantly connected with the general condition of the community with regard to its capacity and desire to buy.

A considerable and reasonably continuous increase in the demand for cotton and petroleum, as shown in advancing prices, must, of course, exercise a strong and favorable influence upon our foreign trade, since they enter so largely into our exports, especially the former. In 1893 we exported $204,000,000 worth of cotton and in 1894 $200,000,000, with $38,000,000 of refined petroleum in the first year and $36,500,000 worth in the second. This was approximately one-third of our total exports. But important as is this phase of the recent rise—should it prove permanent—it is not so important as is the evidence afforded that our own people are approaching the turning point, if they have not already passed it.

GOOD ROADS.

Everybody who is interested in the improvements of the highways in this State ought to know that the special committee of the Assembly having this matter in charge holds a public hearing every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The committee itself has taken pains to call public attention to this fact by issuing circulars addressed to all parts of the State. Whoever has anything to the purpose to say on the subject should not lose the opportunity thus offered to him of saying it. That better roads are desirable is a truth that is now too well recognized to make an academic discussion any longer profitable. What is needed now is a demonstration that good roads pay directly and immediately the increased outlay upon them, and demonstrations how this outlay may be reduced to a minimum. That is what the committee wants to hear, and what many citizens are qualified to tell it. Such citizens should make a point of going before the committee, and take the precaution of fortifying all their statements of fact so as to make them impregnable.

REPUBLICAN REFORM THUS FAR.

The people of this State voted against the Democratic Party last Fall by a paralyzing majority because their indignation had been aroused by the "bossism" and machine politics which had produced such bad results, especially in this city. The overturn was produced by Democratic voters, very few if any of whom had any notion of abandoning the principles of their party. They were determined to smash the Hill-Murphy machine in the State and the Tammany machine in this city.

It may be going too far to say that they expected a thorough reform at the hands of the Republican Party, but they felt that things could not be any worse, and they hoped they might be much better. They were encouraged in this hope by Republican professions and promises, which they took to mean something, because the self-interest of party was plainly on the side of making them good. In this city especially the pledges were given "in good set terms." We were to have a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, and a Republican Legislature and Governor were expected to give us the needed changes in the laws. This was a concession to Democrats, because the city is largely Democratic on political issues, and if any party was to lose by it it was their party, while the Republican Party had no hope of gain here so long as city government was to be determined by politics.

So honest Democrats and independents joined with Republicans for non-partisan city government and municipal reform, with the understanding that the Republican candidate for Governor was in sympathy with their purposes, and a Republican Legislature would adopt the measures necessary for home rule and the reorganization of the municipal service on non-partisan lines. What has the result been? Worse "bossism" than that which the people overthrew and a partisan resistance of every effort at reform. Republican politicians have claimed the result of the last city election as a partisan victory, declared the Mayor to be a Republican Mayor, bound to serve party ends and distribute offices and employments as party spoils, and have shaped legislation directly against the demand for municipal reform and in favor of the perpetuation of party control of city affairs in its worst form.

Coming down to what has been actually accomplished, we find the law giving the Mayor the power to remove the heads of city departments, which these same politicians have repeatedly declared was passed only with the understanding that Mayor Strong would prove false to his pledges to the people and use his power for the benefit of the Republican Party. That was the whole burden of Chairman Lauterbach's long statement of grievances against the Mayor. The Senate has passed by a strict party vote—save that one Republican was in opposition from motives open to suspicion—the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill. If there is anything that the "representatives of reform sentiment and action in the City of New-York" do not want in the way of legislation, if there is any one thing against which they have protested more vigorously than another, it is this very scheme for placing the Police Department in charge of politicians for an equal division of spoils and plunder, with no possibility of holding anybody responsible. The grounds on which this measure has been defended are a compost of humbug and false pretense. It has the specific and distinct purpose of keeping the most important department of the Municipal Government, the one in which the grossest abuses have been discovered and which is most in need of reform, in the hands of machine politicians, to be exploited by them. The Republicans have sold out reform for half the plunder of this infamous bi-partisan system.

One more measure of "reform" the Senate has passed, in the Raines Ballot bill, which concerns this city more than all the rest of the State. It contains a provision specially devised to enable this same class of politicians who are to have control of the police to buy the vote of any man who will swear that he cannot write. The Democratic machine politicians were accused of defeating ballot reform with the paster ballot, but the paster ballot is an innocent device compared to this. It enabled the voter to vote as he was told, but it left him free to do so or not. This provides for an eyewitness of his act, and for positive proof, making bribery safe and coercion effective. Pretty much everything touching public offices or affecting party interests that the Legislature has done or attempted thus far has been in line with this same kind of "reform." One of these days the people will have a chance to show how they like it.

SALOONS NEAR SCHOOL HOUSES.

The Excise Board has under consideration a protest against the renewal of a license for a liquor saloon within 200 feet of a schoolhouse, in Ninth Avenue. The excise law of 1892 prohibits the granting of a license to any person not previously holding one, for the sale of liquor in any saloon not previously licensed within such a limit. In other words, it prevents the establishment of any new saloon within 200 feet of a schoolhouse.

But the Board of Excise may permit the holder of a license for certain premises to transfer his business to other premises, or assign his license to another person. By the exercise of this discretion it may, if it sees fit, keep all the saloons alive which were within 200 feet of churches and schoolhouses at the time the law was passed, and no doubt saloon keepers will be ready to furnish the opportunity. But there is no obligation to grant permits for the transfer of a licensee's business to other premises, or for the transfer of a license to another person, if there is any reason for withholding it. That the result would be the perpetuation of a saloon within the prohibited distance of a church or schoolhouse should be regarded as a sufficient reason.

Neither is there an obligation to renew any license on its expiration. In fact, there is no such thing as renewing a license technically. A new license has to be applied for every year, and it is within the discretion of the Excise Board to grant or refuse it. If it is refused, the applicant may apply for a writ of certiorari and a court may order it to be granted if the application was denied "arbitrarily," or "without good or valid reasons therefor." It may be presumed that the law intended, without interfering with existing rights when it was passed, to exclude liquor saloons in the future from close proximity to schoolhouses and churches. That premises for which a license is applied for are within the prohibited distance may be regarded as a good and valid reason for refusing to grant it, especially when the saloon has been kept up by a transfer of the previous license.

The board ought to exercise its discretion in favor of the real object of the law and against the perpetuation of saloons near schoolhouses and churches, and let the courts decide whether there are not "good and valid reasons" for such action, if applicants for licenses insist upon a right to them.

"AN IDEAL LEADER."

Senator Edward Murphy of New-York has the courage of his sympathies. He declares that Senator Gorman ought to be the next Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Washington Evening News makes the announcement in Senator Murphy's own words:

"Arthur P. Gorman is the ablest political leader in this country and should be put at the head of the Democratic National Committee. If that were done, Democrats from one end of the country to the other would at once take courage, and our prospects for success in 1896 would be greatly heightened. Gorman commands the respect of the Democratic masses. He is the ideal leader."

This fine flower of courtesy from the nosegay of practical politics proves that even amid the exacting duties of statesmanship and the rude strifes of the political field tenderness is not wholly effaced from the human heart. Senator Murphy wished to pay Senator Gorman a pretty compliment. He wished to evince his respect, kindness, and affection for a fellow-craftsman in politics. The act is all the nobler and more beautiful because political affairs in Senator Murphy's own State have taken a turn which must make his heart sad and heavy. But amid his woes he utters a cheery and helpful word for the Maryland Senator, who has had his griefs, too.

Although history has failed to record the fact, we presume that it was in similar terms of polite compliment that Gen. Charles Lee, brooding over the wreck of his own reputation and career, and meditating schemes of revenge against George Washington, may have suggested that Benedict Arnold would be the best and ablest man to lead the American Army in the Spring campaign of 1781.

But Senator Murphy's motion is before the House. Do we hear it seconded by Mr. Havemeyer?

SOME "CRIMINAL INSANE."

There are several morals to be drawn from the escape and recapture of the five persons, officially insane convicts, who ran away from the Matteawan asylum last week, and are now again lodged within its walls. The most obvious of these morals is the futility of escaping from a rural prison, except by concert with friends outside who are ready to supply disguises and money. As soon as they made their escape, the five prisoners separated, so that no more than two of them were left together. They did what they could in the way of stealing disguises and money. None of them, we believe, was captured in a complete convict dress. Yet none of them was able to get far enough away to merge himself in the general population and escape notice. Neither was any one of them able to pass himself off as a common tramp. This is in part accounted for by the fact that the tramping season has not yet fairly opened. But it has opened sufficiently to admit of Perry's consorting with a party of tramps who were comforting themselves with a wayside fire, and he was promptly distinguished from them by a railroad detective. The last state of these five convicts will probably be worse than the first, and the first seems to have been pretty bad. The outing for which they will pay so heavily cannot of itself have been much more enjoyable than the race for life of any hunted creature, than the career of a mad dog through a street or the running amuck of a Malay.

But there is another and to the public a much more serious aspect of the question. These five men were confined at Matteawan as insane criminals. There is not the slightest reason to believe that any one of them, except Quigley, was in the least degree insane, and Quigley was avoided and distrusted by the others for the express reason that he was insane and could not be trusted not to compromise them. Perry expressed the feelings of the others in admitting that Quigley was "a little off." Indeed, it seems to have been admitted by the authorities of the asylum that the other four were sane when they expressed the hope that they would not be betrayed by the insane Quigley.

Now, the law of the State does not provide for any proper inquisition in respect to a convict suspected of insanity. It simply requires that when a physician of a State prison shall report to the Superintendent that a convict is insane, the Superintendent shall make "a full examination," and if he is satisfied that the convict is insane shall transfer him from the prison to the asylum. Everybody can see that the "full examination" provided for is likely, with the amount of human nature in Superintendents, to be in reality a superficial and perfunctory examination. Even if it were not, the Superintendent is not required or supposed to be an alienist, and his most proper and becoming course would be to assume the accuracy of the prison physician's certificate. This may mean nothing more than that the physician finds, or that his warden finds, that the prisoner is a refractory and troublesome person whom it would ease the labors of physician or warden to have transferred. Perry says, though to be sure he is a very prejudiced witness and, probably enough, a great liar, that a course of the isolation cells would convert a sane man into a maniac, and that seems likely enough. Any course of treatment proper to lunatics would be intolerable and might be maddening to sane men. However that may be, and whether the treatment at Matteawan is more or less severe than that at Sing Sing or Auburn, it is intolerable that sane criminals should be treated by the State of New-York as insane criminals. This appears to have happened in four cases. Certainly the facts disclosed by the escape and recapture of these criminals deserve and demand an investigation.

THE RACING BILL.

There is no honest opposition to the enactment of the Gray Racing bill. It has been so amended as to meet every legitimate interest involved, and so as to satisfy the people of the State. Some of the rural legislators are beginning, it seems, to murmur, and to say that their constituents are dissatisfied. We all know what that means. It does not mean that there is any public dissatisfaction with the measure, for there is not. It does mean that the personal interests of these statesmen are not among the interests that the framers and supporters of the bill have endeavored to conciliate. It is to be hoped and believed that they will not undertake to conciliate them now. It will require a large share of courage for any legislator to oppose the bill publicly, for he will need to avow himself a blackmailer.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

When the treaty of peace between Japan and China is ratified there can be no reason why its terms should not be promptly published to the world. For that reason the unofficial announcements thus far made must be premature and unauthorized. It does not follow that they are incorrectly given. In fact, it is probable that they have been given with substantial accuracy, although it is noteworthy that the Japanese Embassy in London seems to have made itself responsible for a denial that the terms include an "alliance" between China and Japan, including special commercial favors to Japan. It is insisted that Japan has never required anything more in this respect than the treatment acccorded to "the most favored nations." The denial, if it can be made with truth, is prudent and timely, because this is the part of the treaty that, as it has been reported, has most excited British susceptibilities. England's commercial relations with China are so intimate and important that a treaty making a more favored nation than herself would necessarily be resented.

For the rest, it seems evident that Japan will be content with nothing less than a distinct acknowledgment of her own primacy in Oriental politics, and that she has extorted such an acknowledgment. The amount of the money indemnity, as reported, is surprisingly small. It is true that money is dearer in the East than in the West, and that a given amount goes further. But nevertheless it can hardly be that an indemnity only a tenth of what Germany exacted of France a quarter of a century ago will really indemnify Japan for her expenses. It is more likely that the amount of the pecuniary indemnity was originally much larger and was reduced to what China was fairly able to pay, while Japan took the difference in cessions of territory.

These cessions seem to have been very judiciously exacted. The Formosan question is much older than the Corean. At least since 1872 it has been a grievance in Japan, and it has been for so long certain that Japan would acquire the island at the first convenient season. The Chinese have held it simply by the tenure of conquest, and if the inhabitants were to be consulted it is probable that they would prefer Japanese to Chinese rule, if only upon the ground that they know less of the Japanese. It is not likely that the Mandarins exercise any milder sway over the Formosans than over their own people or squeeze them with less assiduity.

Except for this cession, it seems that peace is to be made on the basis of what in international law is known as the uti possidetis. That is to say, Japan retains what she has won. It is likely that the making of peace upon this basis has been the object of her conquests, and that the campaign has been conducted as much upon political as upon military considerations. It is true that the possession of Port Arthur was necessary as a preliminary to an advance upon Moukden, but the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei was by no means a necessary incident of the advance upon Pekin. But both these strong places are of the utmost value as permanent possessions to a power which proposes to retain a permanent control over Chinese commerce and to put China under permanent bonds for good behavior. For these purposes the possession of the two fortresses that flank the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li is of far more importance than would be the capture of Pekin, which would have to be surrendered again from the impossibility of holding it permanently.

In these terms as reported there does not seem to be anything to excite the just susceptibilities of any European nation, or to put any one of them in a worse position than it occupied before. No nation would have a decent pretext for interference at this stage unless it had a grievance. The complaints from England, from Russia, and from France are the unauthorized and unofficial complaints of newspapers. Considering that China has been besieging the European Cabinets for six months to interfere, and that they have declined interference, it is likely that Japan has had intimations of what European nations would resent in the terms of peace, and has respected those intimations. It is unlikely that the published complaints have any backing more responsible than that of their authors.

Even Saturn's rings are not far enough away to escape investigation, in these reforming days, and suspicions long entertained as to their character have at last been verified. Nothing very scandalous is yet proved against them, but a committee of astronomers is at work and has already discovered that these rings are not what they seem, huge smooth entities of homogeneous structure, but aggregations of petty satellites, all moved by a common impulse and each doing business on its own account. The similarity with terrestrial rings is close and obvious.

About the most mysterious feature of Theosophy is the constant bickering of its adherents among themselves. Each Theosophist is constantly coming forward with proofs that all his fellows are either deceived or deceiving. These proofs the general public long ago accepted as adequate, and yet the fight about nothing goes on as vigorously as ever. Mr. W. Q. Judge, for instance, is asserting just now that all Mahatmas except his are counterfeits, whereat other dealers in such wares are properly indignant and say that he's another. The augurs of old could keep straight faces when they met, but those of to-day, less wise than they, either sneer or scowl at every chance encounter.

The Methodist Conference in session at Carbondale, Penn., amended the report of its Committee on the State of the Church by inserting a clause to the effect "that no church or district shall send out false statements as to the number of its members." Queer things happen in Pennsylvania.

ART NOTES.

—The nineteenth annual report of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, though showing a deficiency of $2,361, is gratifying in the liberal number of bequests it chronicles. These are as follows: A legacy of $10,000 from the estate of the late Henry P. Kidder; a legacy of $10,000 from the late Abbott Lawrence, of which the income, to be used for the purchase of pictures, will give much needed means for the acquisition of attractive and valuable works. Mrs. Isaac Sweetser left $40,000 to the museum without restriction to any particular purpose, but with the request that any fund established from this bequest should be called the "Isaac Sweetser Fund." An additional amount of $7,500 from the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Perkins raises the sum of this bequest to $95,000. Besides these accessions, already in the Treasurer's hands, other bequests, limited to special purposes or by express conditions, are within reach. The late J. William Paige had manifested his interest in the museum and his own exquisite and cultivated taste by repeated gifts and loans. By his will he left $30,000 to the Trustees, on condition that $10,000 should be added to it within five years, the whole to constitute a fund for the support of one or more scholarships for American students of art in Paris. The bequests of the late Sylvanus A. Denio and William W. Warren of $50,000 each brings the total amont up to a good round sum. There have been also gifts of a considerable number of valuable works of art.

The curator of the print department, Mr. S. R. Kochler, urges once more the formation of a collection of examples of industrial art, in prints, originals as well as reproductions, and photographs, for the use not only of the students of the school of drawing and painting, but of art industrial designers generally. Mr. Edward Robinson, the curator of classical antiquities, describes interestingly a number of important additions to the collection in his department, and urges the need of a lecture hall in connection with the museum.

—A quarterly publication that comes from Chicago (The White City Art Company) is Art Idols of the Paris Salon. The work is a handsome folio edition, containing six large photographic reproductions of ideal subjects by famous French painters. Prominent among the men represented are T. Fleury, George Rochegrosse, Fernando Le Quesne, Joseph Wencker, Jean Benner, Bouguereau, Carolus-Duran, and Coomans. Many of the designs are of the undraped figure, and all are more or less decorative. The work is edited by Stanley Wood, who gives with each picture a short essay, and the publication has all the elements of popularity.

—The recent exhibition of woman's work in Paris does not seem to have been very successful. The paintings, with few exceptions, are described as commonplace. Among the good things were pictures by Mme. Demont Breton, Mme. Duhem, and Mme. Darbour.

—Eight thousand people visited the exhibition of the Cosmos Club in Washington during the past week. The club has purchased, for $400, a painting by Miss Curtis, entitled "The Princess," which will decorate the rooms of the organization.

—The Newark Art Club opened its second annual exhibition on Monday night with a reception and private view. The invitation contained a clever pen drawing of an up-to-date young woman, and the display of pictures was highly creditable.

—The Portland (Me.) Society of Art will hold an exhibition, opening May 6, of oils, water colors, black and white, and works of art in all other mediums. The show will last a fortnight, and every effort will be put forth to make it a success.

—Denver's Art Club opened an exhibition on the 16th of April at the Art School Building. One hundred and fifty pictures filled two large rooms, and the show is said to be the best ever given in that city by local talent.

—Joseph Sibbell, the sculptor, has modeled a statue of St. Louis for the Church of that name in Buffalo. The commission was given by Charles Weyand, who will present it to the congregation.

—Pleasant A. Hackelman is to have a statue in the State Capitol grounds in Indianapolis, Ind., the Legislature having passed resolutions to that effect.

—The Abbé Duchesne has been appointed to succeed M. Geffrey as Director of the French school at Rome.

Best Type of the American Newspaper.

From The Binghamton Leader, April 16.

The New-York Times is an excellent type of the American newspaper, as it ought to be. Few contemporary journals surpass it in enterprise; fewer still equal it in ability, while it is the successful rival of the best product of the day in purity of tone and absolute cleanliness. It covers the news field with a completeness that excludes sensationalism, and it treats all public questions from the point of view of an intelligent conception, an independent judgment, and an earnest and honest purpose to diffuse light. The economic and financial views of The Times are of the soundest, and, altogether, it is a paper that is calculated to secure and retain the interest of the best elements of the reading public.

PICTURES BY MARY CASSATT

Fugitive sketches, an occasional painting, and some etchings by Miss Cassatt have been shown now and then in this city, and at the World's Columbian Fair visitors to the Woman's Building had the opportunity to see her large decoration. It is possible now, however, to see her work under the best of conditions at the gallery of Durand-Ruel, on Fifth Avenue, where there are on exhibition fifty or more important examples, from her first success of 1878 to the present day.

Without doubt the collection will attract much attention to a woman whose reputation in Paris is of a high order among the latter-day painters, and who, though following in the train of the impressionists and being greatly influenced by many of the pleinairists, manages to preserve a powerful personality and a strong originality that are extremely attractive.

It is curiously interesting to observe the unmistakable sympathy that Miss Cassatt has for the work of Manet, Degas, and others of their school, and to perceive how forcibly they have appealed to her, yet she has gone at her pictures in her own way, obtained her results in quite a different manner, and has in no wise imitated them.

The work here shown is quite uneven, though rarely, if ever, uninteresting, and it is confined principally to portrait studies out of doors of women and children. The mother and child seem to have had peculiar fascination for this artist, and have afforded her the theme for many canvases. In her earlier studies there seems to be a greater harmony of color and a softer envelopment of atmosphere, which is lacking in the more recent work. These last are frequently hard, crude, and have a tendency toward the brutal. Inharmonious masses of uncomplimentary color are brought side by side and shock the eye. A rude strength, at times out of keeping with the subject, is noticeable, and takes away in a measure from the charm of femininity.

Perhaps no picture in the collection is so full of power and of the unctiousness of luscious, rich color as is the picture painted some years ago, "Dans la Loge," and which first called public attention to Miss Cassatt. It is an unusually distinguished canvas and at the time was a remarkable departure from conventional methods. A portrait of Mrs. C. (No. 34) is also a most attractive work and is quiet, refined, and brushed in with great freedom. Others in the same vein are a portrait group (No. 31) of an old lady and three children, a lady knitting, (No. 18,) the cup of tea, (No. 8,) and two or three pastels. A woman with a fan, (No. 2,) however, is clumsy, and a Spanish scene, (No. 22,) suggestive of Manet, is extremely low in key and not agreeable in color. There is pleasant tone in a portrait, (No. 20,) painted in 1877, the head being delicate and having great refinement.

The canvases of later years find the artist working in a new color direction and with a change of technique. Here is apparent a certain hardness, a quality of dryness, and a curious constraint in handling. It is difficult to characterize, but we miss the freedom of the brush work, the work lacks spontaneity, and the pigment is no longer fresh and luscious. Disagreeable reds and yellows occur in the flesh, and the women look hard and coarse.

"Young Women Gathering Fruit" (No. 4) is an example of this, and, though the canvas contains many fine qualities of textures, of drawing, and of arrangement of light, it is difficult not to regret the absence of a certain purity of flesh tones, of more feminine quality of grace, of beauty, and of what may be called daintiness, all of which could have been added without the loss either of dignity, strength, or force.

Unevenness is apparent more in the studies of mothers and children than in other work. Many of these are delightfully naïve, and some of the latter have been caught in astonishingly characteristic poses.

Most of the little ones are painted with a faithfulness that gives evidence of great study, intimate knowledge, and loving interest in the subject. Occasionally, however, as in a child gathering fruit, (No. 4,) painted in 1892, and which is hard and unsympathetic, and in a pastel, "The Young Mother," (No. 11,) painted in 1890, and which is quite the reverse, the difference is apparent and it is difficult to realize the same touch in both.

A group of pastels, dated 1895, each a variation on the same theme, is marked by a quality of hardness and a lack of purity of color, and these are faults that are absent in "Mère et Enfant," (No. 25,) which is a delightful study of child life.

"A Portrait of Miss S.," (No. 33,) one of the last that Miss Cassatt has painted, has curious defects in the drawing of the face, and the ear of the young lady is most unfortunate in its careless construction. A portrait of a man is included in the collection, which, though vigorous, does not call for special comment, and the large portrait of the child with a dog (No. 29) develops a tendency to heaviness and is not as agreeable as work in a higher key.

Besides the paintings, there are many etchings in dry point and some few printed in colors. These have all a very personal touch, are Japanesque in feeling, and highly decorative in character. They are also in the new movement, popular in Paris, but they lack the grace and the delicacy of their Oriental prototypes. Our Eastern civilization, represented in these methods, somehow seems clumsy and awkward. The occidental face and dress do not conventionalize with equal readiness.

The exhibition may be seen daily until the 30th of April.

"Le Prophete."

It is not very easy to account for the desuetude into which Meyerbeer's "Prophet" has fallen, as compared, for example with the same composer's "Huguenots." The latter work has distinctly gained in popularity as compared with its contemporaries by the introduction of the Wagnerian cult. The same qualities that make it acceptable "The Prophet" possesses in equal measure, and in greater measure the possession of opportunities for individual display, that fully explained why the opera was infrequently produced in the good old days when the prima donna and the tenor had things all their own way. There have been sporadic cases of "The Prophet" all the way back to the days of Max Strakosch, and beyond them, but it has never been anything like the mainstay of a New-York operatic season.

The last production here before that of last night was in January, 1892, with Jean de Reszke as John of Leyden. Signor Tamagno, who took the title rôle last night, did not efface his predecessor, but the part suits excellently his own qualities. In the concerted music of the second act he appeared to great advantage, both vocally and dramatically, but his work in the third was really thrilling, and the triple recall at the end of the act was unmistakably enthusiastic and deserved. The tenor has never scored a more decided success.

But, in fact, it is in the lack of opportunities for individual display and the necessity for the merging of the star in the constellation that "The Prophet," more than any other of its composer's works, anticipated more modern theories of the music drama. Three artists of the first rank are required to make the music of the Anabaptists tolerable, not to say acceptable, and to realize the composer's intention. Not many companies possess three such as Messrs. de Reszke, Plançon, and Mauguiere, which is an excellent reason for utilizing so rare a conjunction in a work that seems to have been made expressly for it. The "Ah, mon fils," which is the one opportunity of the contralto, and the most familiar number of the opera, Mme. Mantelli sang well and acted energetically, but, unfortunately, concluded with an anti-climax by a total failure to attain the last note. A similar anti-climax occurred in the "incidental divertissement" of the chanting scene, when the unruly moon went into sudden eclipse. With this exception the ballet was very pretty, and introduced in addition to the regular terpsichorean attractions some very clever roller skating. The chorus was vigorous and fairly tuneful, and the orchestra, which, in "The Prophet," is the most important factor of all, was in excellent trim. But the size of the audience and the astonishing moderation of the speculators on the sidewalk indicated with emphasis the public conviction that the operatic season is over.

CHINESE DYNASTIC PERIL

Hongkong Expects a Revolution to Commence Next Friday.

INDEMNITY TO BE PAID IN SILVER

Japan Will Give Orders for Warships — French and Russian Governments Are to Convoke a Meeting.

LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch from Hongkong says it is expected there that a revolution against the reigning dynasty will be begun on Friday. The leading Chinese of Canton are coming to Hongkong in large numbers.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that by the terms of the treaty of peace Japan is to receive possession of Formosa, the Pescadore Islands, the Peninsula of Liao Tung, from Yin Kow to Au-Ping, on the Yalu River, and an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels in silver.

Several important commercial concessions are also made by China, but these Japan is to share with other nations. No territory is to be occupied by Japan as a temporary guarantee, except, perhaps, Liu-Kung-Tao.

A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that peace ratifications will be exchanged within three weeks, and that the armistice has been extended to midnight May 8.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio learns that the Chinese indemnity to Japan is to be paid in silver in five yearly installments.

A dispatch to The Star from Tien-Tsin says an Imperial proclamation has been issued authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign a treaty of peace with Japan guaranteeing the payment of 200,000,000 taels indemnity.

By the proclamation, Li Hung Chang is empowered to cede to the Japanese the Island of Formosa and the Peninsula of Liao Tung to the fortieth degree of latitude, to sanction the opening of five new commercial ports, including Pekin, and to give Japan the power to open cotton factories and other industries in China.

By the terms of the proclamation the import dues at the open ports are not to exceed 2 per cent.

Another Imperial proclamation has been issued granting sick leave to the Viceroy of Canton, and ordering him to retire to his native province.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says the Chinese Peace Envoys start for Tientsin this afternoon, and the Japanese plenipotentiaries will return to Hiroshima tomorrow.

The Central News says that Japan will place in England at once orders for several warships, to be built on the lines suggested by her experience in the war.

A dispatch to the Globe from Shimonoseki says that Li Hung Chang will start for home to-day, having conceded all of Japan's demands.

The Russian journals, according to dispatches from St. Petersburg, are more vigorous in their utterances than the English papers, and sound the warning that the signing of such a treaty of peace as indicated by the dispatches of the last twenty-four hours will be only a prelude to a wider, though unnecessary, armed conflict.

The Daily News correspondent in Berlin learns that Germany objects to the conditions of peace only so far as they encroach upon German commercial interests, and regards the whole question as one to be settled between China and Japan, as long as European interests are not affected.

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been spending the Easter recess in the country, suddenly made his appearance in London this afternoon, and The Globe, on the authority of the Exchange Telegraph Company, says it is understood that his return is connected with the conclusion of peace negotiations between China and Japan, and the situation of the Nicaraguan dispute.

The Standard publishes interviews with a number of merchants in the Eastern trade, all of whom express themselves as pleased with the terms of the settlement between China and Japan.

They have no doubt that the conclusion of peace will relieve the stagnation of the Eastern trade, and express conviction that the opening of cotton factories in China will seriously affect the cotton industries of Lancashire.

The Times's correspondent in Kobe says: "The rumor that the Japanese plenipotentiaries abated their demands created much excitement. Seven Tokio newspapers have been suspended. An imperial ordinance will be issued shortly enacting stringent measures against the disaffection."

From Hongkong The Times learns that the cession of Formosa to Japan displeases the British there. The Chinese soldiers threaten to take the lives of the commanders if the island be ceded.

The Standard's Paris correspondent believes that no pourparlers have yet been exchanged, except between England and Russia, although there is little doubt that France is prepared to join them in preventing Japan from becoming a great maritime and territorial power.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "It is not believed here that the Japanese diplomatists have been so unwise as to conclude a treaty rendering a European congress necessary. The rumor of a Franco-Russian entente on this subject is little credited."

The Times will say editorially to-morrow: We note that all versions of the treaty come from Chinese sources. The Japanese will refuse to divulge the treaty until it shall be ratified. The statements already made may prove erroneous on certain important points. The European States are interested in the commercial features, and, doubtless, watch events with attention and anxiety, but they have too many mutual jealousies to give the Japanese serious uneasiness. When the exact terms shall become known, European diplomacy probably will make a show of considering them, but if the Japanese refuse to listen to diplomatic exhorations, it is difficult to conceive that any more effective interference with their plans need be seriously expected.

BERLIN, April 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung telegraphs that the French and Russian Governments are about to convoke a meeting of the powers for the purpose of revising the terms of peace agreed upon by the Chinese and Japanese representatives.

BISMARCK AGAINST REICHSTAG.

The Prince Advises the Guilds Not to be Led by the Drones.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, April 17.—Prince Bismarck arose earlier than usual and in good health. The visiting guilds arrived at noon in three special trains, one of them stopping at Anmuehle.

The visitors, with bands of music and banners, formed in procession in the park under the direction of Chief Forester Lange, and marched to the veranda of the castle, where they were met by Prince Bismarck. Two beer booths were erected in the park.

Herr Faster, on behalf of the Berlin Guild of Artisans, addressed the ex-Chancellor, who responded. The Prince was sheltered from the wind by a screen. He was dressed in civilian garb, and wore a wide-brimmed hat. He said:

I have in the last few weeks received a great many ovations, but none of them was as numerously representative as yours, in which all of the German trades and crafts are united. I also am a craftsman and a husbandman. We are all one large producing class, and must not allow ourselves to be disturbed by our numerous opponents. I tried to legislate in favor of trades, but the Reichstag resisted and tired me out.

In treating with this quicksand Reichstag I had not intended that the young apprentice of seventeen should pay his pfennige, which he would only receive as poor-law relief when he was seventy. I wished the tradesman, when he became aged, to be fairly superannuated, like the soldier who has served out his time. It is the fault of the Green Table bureaucracy that we cannot make the guilds obligatory, but we can make it to the advantage of all unorganized tradesmen to join the guilds.

I had hoped to base the electoral law upon the organization of trades, guilds, and crafts. If you organize, you will effect a greatly different Reichstag from the one of to-day, which, as under the sway of Windthorst, is composed of a majority of the enemies of national unity. Do not allow yourselves to be led by drones. You cannot get rid of drones as bees do. (Cheers.) but you can otherwise defend your rights. The military classes are armed enough to defend themselves, and you should organize for the same purpose.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Koelnische Zeitung says Prince Bismarck's health is in no wise satisfactory, despite the fact that he was able to receive the representatives of the guilds to-day.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS IS AT WORK.

Dupuy de Lome Will Arrive at Washington Within a Week.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 17.—Following the arrival of Gen. Martinez Campos, active measures for the suppression of the rebellion have already been taken.

Gen. Garrich has been appointed Governor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Salcedo has been appointed Commander of the First Division, with headquarters at Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Lachambre has been assigned to the command of the Second Division, with headquarters at Bayamo.

Gen. Martinez Campos has issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated.

Dupuy de Lome, Spain's Minister to the United States, has started for Havana, after gathering what information there is to be had here regarding the Allianca affair.

HAVANA, April 17.—Gen. Callejas, late Captain General of Cuba, will sail for Spain April 20.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 17.—Refugees from Cuba are arriving here daily.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, will sail from Havana April 20, arriving in New-York four days later. A dispatch received from him to-day stated that he will probably be in Washington April 25.

A CUBAN INSURGENT REPORT.

Gen. Masso Issues a Promise of Death to Any Peace Commission.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 17.—A dispatch from Cuba says Martinez Campos landed at Guantanamo yesterday, and left to-day at 1:30 for the field with 6,000 troops.

Gen. Masso, an insurgent leader, has issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission.

The insurgents have 9,000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

The death of Gen. Flor Crombet is confirmed

LYNDHURST CARGO JETTISONED.

Crew of Norwegian Bark Aquila Rescued by Bark Ludwig Holberg.

BATAVIA, April 17.—The British bark Lyndhurst, Capt. Martin, from New-York Dec. 3, for this port, has arrived. She reports having experienced extremely heavy weather, during which she lost her boats and had her decks swept of everything moveable. Two thousand packages of her cargo were jettisoned.

LONDON, April 17.—The Norwegian bark Ludwig Holberg, Capt. Kaldager, from Savannah March 25 for Norrkoping, has arrived at Dunnet Head, Scotland, with the crew of the Norwegian bark Aquila, Capt. Larsen, from Pensacola March 5 for Leith, which was wrecked in latitude 39° north, longtitude 50° west.

ERUPTION IN ROME DISTRICT.

A Large Area of Land Subsides and Sulphurous Water Springs Out.

ROME, April 17.—A large area of land near Leprignano, in the Rome district, has subsided about nine yards. Loud rumblings were heard, and water spouted from the earth at the centre of the sunken surface. The flow was so heavy that this afternoon it had made a lake covering fifteen acres.

The water smells of sulphur, and sulphurous gas frequently bubbles to the surface. All the old springs in the neighborhood are impregnated with sulphur, and the new springs which have gushed from the earth since the disturbances are hot and sulphurous.

Government engineers and geologists will go to Leprignano to examine the phenomena.

NICARAGUA'S NEW MINISTRY.

Matus, Formerly Baca's Assistant, Now Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Louis Baker, United States Minister to Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua, reports to the Department of State the reorganization of the Ministry of Nicaragua as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Manuel Caronel Mutus.
Interior—Gen. Francisco Balladares Feran.
War and Marine—Gen. Reuben Alonzo.
Finance—Santiago Callejas.
Minister Baker telegraphed congratulations to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

American Naval Vessels in Orient.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The flagship San Francisco has left Smyrna, finding everything quiet there, for Alexandretta, where she will meet the Marblehead. The cruiser Concord left Shanghai to-day for Nagasaki, where she will be docked. The Yorktown is on her way from Nagasaki to take the Concord's station in the Yangste Kiang.

Campania and Lucania Subsidized.

LONDON, April 17.—The Cunard liners Campania and Lucania have been added to the list of subsidized steamers, their owners agreeing to hold the vessels at the disposal of the Admiralty. In the event of war they will be equipped with five-inch breech-loading guns and Nordenfeldt machine guns.

New Shocks and Distress in Laibach.

VIENNA, April 17.—Shocks of earthquake were again felt in Laibach last night, doing additional damage to the town, increasing the panic, and causing the people who had remained to seek the open country. The town is almost deserted. Food is scarce, and distress prevails.

Canadian Cattle Proofs Needed.

LONDON, April 17.—France's measures against cattle from the United States entail the necessity that cattle from Canada should be accompanied by certificates of origin indorsed by the local French Consul; otherwise the exporters may have difficulty at the French ports.

Mendes Slandered and Then Wounded.

PARIS, April 17.—In an article in Le Figaro, Jules Huret wrote of Catulle Mendès, the poet and playwright, as Oscar Wilde's friend. Mendès at once challenged Huret The duel was fought with swords to-day in the St. Germain forest. Mendès was wounded in the forearm.

Irish Dynamiters Secretly Released.

LONDON, April 17.—The Evenings News asserts that Home Secretary Asquith has secretly liberated the dynamiters McCann and Callaghan, who were imprisoned for blowing up a gasmeter in Glasgow.

A Day's Pay Roll for a Cruiser's Lost.

MADRID, April 17.—The sailors of the Spanish fleet have unanimously agreed to contribute a day's pay to the relief of the families of the men lost on the cruiser Reina Regente.

Victory of the British in Chitral.

CALCUTTA, April 17.—Dispatches from the front of the Chitral expedition say that Col. Kelly has routed 1,500 tribesmen at Misagal. The British lost six killed and fifteen wounded, and the natives about fifty killed.

Fierce Fire in a Belfast Shipyard.

BELFAST, April 17.—A fierce fire in the shipbuilding yard of Harland & Wolf this morning destroyed property, chiefly timber, to the value of £30,000.

A Sad Pre-eminence.

From The Washington Star.

Brooklyn is doing heroic service to other cities as a horrible example on the trolley question.

CANNON IS PLACED IN A BAD LIGHT

He Makes Statements in Washington Which He Seeks to Repudiate upon His Return to His Utah Home.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—George Q. Cannon of Salt Lake City, the recognized head of the Mormon Church, whose betrayal of the Democratic Party in Utah in the last election has been thoroughly established by The New-York Times, has resorted to a trick common to cheap politicians—the repudiation of a published interview.

Mr. Cannon was in Washington March 25, and a reporter for The Washington News, who was well acquainted with him, asked him which party would elect the two United States Senators from the prospective State of Utah. This reporter, whose integrity is vouched for by the editor of The News, declares that Mr. Cannon said in reply: "I have every reason to believe the Democrats will elect the first State Legislature, and send two men of our party to the Senate. Utah is a rock-ribbed Democratic Territory, though occasionally, as was the case last Fall, the enemy slips in and beats us."

Mr. Cannon claims to be a Democrat. What is there in this reported utterance of the man who says that he did nothing to aid the Republicans last November to cause him to deny it in toto?

Mr. Cannon went to New-York from Washington and on April 4 reached home. A copy of The Washington News containing the interview had preceded him, and excited a fresh wave of indignation in circles where his duplicity was well understood. The following day Mr. Cannon said in The Salt Lake Herald that there was absolutely no truth in the alleged interview and that he did not talk with any member of the press while in Washington, or with any one in that vein.

Here is what Mr. Cannon said to The Herald in denial:

"I had heard some absurd thing was published about me, but this is the first I have seen of it. While I was in Washington I did not talk with any member of the press. I did not speak to any one in such a way."

The correspondent for The New-York Times was assured at the office of The Washington News to-day that the interview which Mr. Cannon denied so emphatically actually took place at the entrance to the White House, and was accurately reported.

It is assumed here, in view of Mr. Cannon's repudiation of the statement credited to him, that he talked to The News's reporter purely for effect in Washington, where The New-York Times's exposé has been largely circulated, and that he did not expect to see his remarks reproduced in Salt Lake, and used as fresh evidence of his double dealing. It is understood that he told the President practically what appeared in The News.

There is no doubt that Cannon has thrown his influence with the Republican Party in Utah, and is doing his utmost, in a quiet way, to undermine the Democratic organization in the Territory. But he is not yet ready to throw off the mask, although so far as the Democratic leaders are concerned his true character is known.

There is a belief here that Cannon's course in relation to this interview is due mainly to his desire to secure money in the East to enable him to carry out big real estate and railroad projects in Utah. Some observers of Cannon say it is but natural that his statements regarding the situation in the Territory should be made to fit the section of country in which they are delivered. Others wonder that one of his alleged shrewdness should permit himself to talk at all on politics while engaged in a game so desperate as the political conversion of Utah.

THE SHERIFF NOT TO BLAME

Not His Fault that a Dead Man Was Summoned for Jury Duty.

A notice for jury duty was addressed a short time ago to a man who had been dead several months. Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen said yesterday that there was nothing in that circumstance for which the Sheriff was in any way to blame, or anything strange to those who understand the drawing and summoning of jurors.

"The work of the Sheriff does not begin," he said, "until the names are drawn. A documentary notice has to be served then. This may be done by serving the notice on the person direct, or by leaving it at the juror's residence. Causes for non-attendance must be laid before the Judge of the court, not the Sheriff. The Sheriff's duty ends with the service. It would not do for servers to pass upon any excuses given at the places where notices are delivered. The methods for evading jury duty are endless. I have known jurors to claim their own deaths in order to escape.

"Although we take almost infinite pains in this matter, notices are often returned to me by mail, with every imaginable excuse. I do the parties the gratuitous favor in such cases by notifying them to send their excuses to the Judges of the court, thus saving them from liability to fines."

Carrel Wrote Disraeli's Harangue.

From The London World.

"Toby, M. P.," being an authority on parliamentary matters, and especially on parliamentary anecdotes, should rectify the story he recently told of the borrowed eulogy pronounced by Lord Beaconsfield on the Duke of Wellington when he died. Having nothing whatever to say about the Duke, and, apparently, possessing no knowledge of, or sympathy with, military performances on a grand scale, Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, declaimed, as though he were improvising it, a lament which had been called forth in the early part of Louis Philippe's reign by the death of a French Marshal, Gouvion de St. Cyr. Mr. Disraeli's ingenious adaptation of another man's funeral oration struck many persons as absolutely wanting in originality; and it was reported that the true author of the original was M. Thiers, and "Toby, M. P." still attributes it to him.

But while everybody was speculating as to who the true author could be of the enconium which had been delivered by Mr. Disraeli in praise of the Great Duke, the late Mr. G. M. Crawford, Paris correspondent of The Daily News, called upon M. Thiers, showed him a copy of Mr. Disraeli's speech, and asked him who first made it. "Ca doit être de moi," replied M. Thiers, with the utmost confidence. But he was unable to say on what occasion he delivered it; and, after a few inquiries, Mr. Crawford found that it did not belong to M. Thiers at all, but was the work of that vigorous writer on military and political subjects, M. Armand Carrel, who published it, soon after the death of Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr, in the Almanac Républicain. It was not, then, to M. Thiers, but to M. Armand Carrel that Mr. Disraeli was indebted for his tearful, dirge-like harangue.

Sea Fish Landed in United Kingdom.

From The London Daily News.

Among the facts brought into greatest prominence by the Board of Trade returns just issued is the very slight difference in total value of sea fish landed on the shores of the United Kingdom last year and the year before. Including shellfish, the products of this industry amounted in 1893 to £7,200,000, while in 1894 it was £7,218,000. These figures do not include any fish imported from foreign countries, or any that has been previously landed at other ports of the kingdom for distribution, but only the quantity coming direct from the fishing grounds. The particulars for these comparative returns are in most cases carefully collected by officers of the Coastguard employed at different stations, but in others by officers specially appointed under the Board of Trade. Of the 14,046,000 hundredweight of fish landed on the shores of Great Britain and Ireland last year, exclusive of shellfish, just half came to England and Wales, 6,172,000 hundredweight went to Scottish ports, and the remaining 850,000 hundredweight were the product of Irish fisheries, which yielded last year a greater quantity of fish than in 1893, but of less value. Generally, however, with regard to the whole kingdom it appears that while the quantities landed have increased on the average by about 800,000 hundredweight, the values have also increased by about £500,000, or much in the same proportion.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Chicago, April 17.—A loss of $60,000 was caused by fire in the three top floors of the Crouch Building, at 201 to 203 Lake Street. Fillman & Co., moldings and picture frames, lost a $30,000 stock; the Illinois Roofing Company and Grey, Clark & Engle, leather, lost $10,000 each.

Cincinnati, April 17.—The burning of the National Saw Works last night caused a loss of from $125,000 to $150,000. Insurance, $64,225, in thirty-six companies.

West Cairo, Ohio, April 17.—Southard & Co.'s elevator, a wheelhouse, and several smaller buildings burned; loss, $40,000; insurance, $5,000.

Boston, April 17.—The dry goods store of B. F. Larrabee & Co. was damaged $30,000 by fire to-day.

EX-MAYOR GRACE RESIGNS

Ready to Retire from the Leadership of the Grace Democracy.

ILL HEALTH AND TOO MANY CARES

A Committee Appointed to Try to Induce Him to Change His Mind—Genuine Surprise for All the Politicians.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace sent his resignation as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy to Col. Robert Grier Monroe, its Acting Chairman, yesterday.

The resignation came as a surprise to politicians of all classes. Mr. Grace has been ill at his residence for the last few days, and many of illness. Others ascribe additional reasons, and several predict that he will be as active as ever in local political affairs this Fall. Like Richard Croker, he resigned the leadership of his organization in a period of its prosperity, for the New-York State Democracy has obtained considerable patronage since Mayor Strong took office.

To connect ex-Mayor Grace's action in any way with the present agitation in reference to the reorganization of Tammany Hall may be a pleasant speculation, but it is a profitless one, for the two political incidents have no connection with each other.

The theory was advanced last night that the ex-Mayor had received all the patronage he can reasonably expect from Mayor Strong's administration, and that by resigning now as the nominal head of the New-York State Democracy, he will avoid the persistent importunities of office seekers, whose demands he can no longer satisfy.

The resignation was known to a few yesterday afternoon, but was only made public generally at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy held last night at the headquarters, 18 East Twenty-third Street.

There was a large number of the members present, including ex-Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, Inspector of Immigration John J. Quinlan, John A. Henneberry, Thomas Costigan, Under Sheriff Sherman, John Dowling, John Hayes, E. J. Kelley, and Roger Foster.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe presided and Under Sheriff Sherman was Secretary. Col. Monroe had received ex-Mayor Grace's communication early in the afternoon. The letter to the Executive Committee was prefaced by a brief letter of resignation, and as soon as the routine business of the meeting was finished the correspondence was read, as follows:

New-York, April 17, 1895.

To Robert Grier Monroe, Esq., Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy:

Dear Sir: I hereby resign the post of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy, to take effect as of even date with this communication. I have to ask that you will lay this resignation before the committee at its meeting to-night, and to ask that it be immediately accepted, so that there may be no delay in choosing my successor. I am, very truly yours,

W. R. GRACE.

To the Executive Committee, New-York State Democracy:

Gentlemen: I have forwarded to the Acting Chairman of your committee my resignation of the office which I have held since your organization as Chairman of your committee, and have asked him to submit this resignation immediately to you, so that it may be accepted and you may be able to proceed at once to the election of my successor.

My health and my business oblige me to separate myself from the activities and worrying details of politics. I do so with the greatest possible regret, and with the deepest feeling of friendship for and interest in many of the leaders of the State Democracy, who are men well worthy of the work they have in hand. I feel the keen regret that a man experiences who is forced to leave his comrades at a critical time, yet I leave your organization under the direction of many able and patriotic leaders.

If this action may seem surprising to you because of its apparent suddenness, you will, I think, feel that I have been justified in taking this step in view of the explanation which I have just made to you.

The State Democracy was organized for the purpose of representing and advancing that public sentiment which had grown restless because of the dangerous tendencies of an organization which was masquerading under the name of Democracy. It is now five years since first these influences were brought or attempted to be brought into combination for the purpose of overthrowing the power of Tammany Hall. That earlier effort was only in part successful. It failed at the polls, but it sowed the seeds which brought forth the splendid harvest of election day in November last.

In this work for five years you and others associated with you have labored with fidelity and with that patience which in the end avails. The excitement and importance of the interest entailed by the Presidential canvass of 1892 for a time held our local efforts in abeyance, but as soon as possible after that issue was determined, we began anew the work which had for its object the redemption of this city, and with that purpose the State Democracy was created.

It is a matter of gratification to me, and I have no doubt a pride to you, that in these two local issues you have never failed to be true to those principles which you believe represent the real spirit of American Democracy. You have never failed to proclaim your allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1892, and no one has ever accused you or this organization of being faithless to the Democracy, because you were faithful to the cause of good muncipal government, which ought to be a characteristic Democratic principle.

I believe most thoroughly in political organization for the betterment of local as well as State and National Government. I know that the fad of the day is the government of cities by non-partisan bodies of citizens, getting together from time to time for such purpose; but, in my opinion, the efforts in this direction will fail, and partisan politics elevated by true patriotism, self-sacrifice, and relentless persistent activity against evil influences, must be accepted as the only road to permanent success.

In announcing my withdrawal from active political association, I feel that I have a right to urge you still to maintain that relation to true Democracy which has always been your consistent course.

A year ago it seemed to you and me that in no way could we assert our Democracy better than by organizing, so that we might secure the overthrow of false Democracy in New-York City, and by professing a willingness to join with any who were striving in good faith for that same end. The best partisanship for either party is that which secures the best government, and we felt that there might be a common purpose for good government, which actuated the citizens of New-York in the emergency then existing, to unity of action, whatever their political relations might be. Therefore, it was deemed wise that we should, while maintaining steadfastly our devotion to the principles of Democracy, join hands with those who were ready to make common cause for the overthrow of repugnant and abhorrent influences. Our position was not misunderstood. With honorable men, we have been esteemed all the better Democrats, because of that purpose. The campaign was carired on with difficulties inevitable, and yet with far less irritation, and with the meeting of fewer obstacles than we had expected. We were successful. We supported men for public office, who were in no other way pledged than by the single promise that they would maintain the impulses of the canvass, if elected, and make the better public sentiment, and nothing else, their master, in their attempt to administer the government of New-York City in that spirit of faithfulness, true economy, integrity, which were the impulses which gave us the victory. As partisans, such an administration as that would best serve the party of which any of these candidates was a member. As citizens, it was the only service possible in that emergency, when the peril of this great metroplis was borne in mind.

It is now four months since the new administration began its work. You have been called upon to assume, through representatives, some share of the responsibility of this new administration, and you can safely challenge any one to gainsay the capacity and fitness by personal character and experience of your representatives for the responsibilities laid upon them. It should be a matter of very proper pride for you, as it is for me, that your organization has never recommended any one for official responsibility who has not the personal character, capacity, and training which are the requirements for successful administration.

Up to this time, as you know, I have given of my own time and energies that the purpose for which you were organized might be gained. I have done it without other hope of reward than that which the gratification of my civic pride, of my desire to see New-York, not only the commercial and financial metropolis of this country, but also its model community in its local administration, would give me. I have done it to the neglect of private responsibilities, which in justice to others who in some measure rely upon me, I ought no longer to neglect. Every citizen should be willing to give of his time and ability such reasonable part as the community may demand of him. I feel that for the last fifteen years, and especially for the last three, I have done so much as that, and that I have earned the right now to ask to be relieved of some of these burdens. As a private citizen I shall continue to take an intense interest in all that makes for the welfare of New-York.

I ought, perhaps, also to say that in every effort which Mayor Strong may continue to make, to redeem the pledges which he represented in the election of last Fall, I shall be ever ready to contribute in my relation as a private citizen, whatever of aid, suggestion, or support he may desire of me, and that, I know, is the abiding purpose of your organization.

I can only say one word more—that, in my association with you, I have received those tributes of friendship, confidence, and esteem which are, after all, the highest rewards that can come to any man who has tried to do his duty as he conceives it to be.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

W. R. GRACE.

The letter was received with profound expressions of regret, and speeches full of praise for the ex-Mayor's services and the hope that he could ultimately be induced to reconsider his determination were made by John Hayes, ex-Congressman Warner, E. J. Kelley, and Roger Foster.

Actual acceptance of the resignation was deferred under the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Hayes:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the State Democracy has heard with profound regret the considerations which have prompted our Chairman to tender his resignation, and,

Resolved, That to assurances of our deepest regard and gratification for his services in the past we add the hope that returning health may justify us in expecting still to rely upon his leadership.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to convey to Mr. Grace our expressions, as above set forth, and to recommend to a special meeting of the committee such action as it may deem necessary and proper.

E. J. Kelley said in the course of his remarks that the retirement of Mr. Grace would be a serious blow to the organization. Roger Foster rather took Mr. Kelley to task for this by stating that the organization was dependent on no one man. At the same time, Mr. Foster expressed the highest appreciation of Mr. Grace's services. Many of the leaders seemed to look very gloomily upon the conditions produced by ex-Mayor Grace's action. The talk as to his successor did not take any definite shape, but many said that Col. Monroe might be continued as the acting head of the Executive Committee. Nothing, however, has yet been determined upon, and it may be that Maurice J. Power may be asked to take the leadership. When asked what he thought of Mr. Grace's resignation, Mr. Power said:

"It is a complete surprise to me. I know that the ex-Mayor has been ill for the past two or three days, but his illness is not serious. I did not know that he contemplated taking this action."

Col. Monroe said: "My idea of it is that you cannot ask a man in ex-Mayor Grace's position to attend to all the details of an organization like this. The result of his action, I think, will make many patriotic men realize that they should assume more responsibility and do more work in behalf of this organization."

John J. Quinlan said:

"The ex-Mayor's illness had, no doubt, very much to do with his resignation. I am told that his physicians have advised him to give up his political work for some time. I hope and believe, however, that this Fall's campaign will find him as active as usual in political affairs."

Another member of the Executive Committee said: "We have got nearly all the patronage we can hope to get from Mayor Strong, and ex-Mayor Grace, by resigning now, avoids the necessity of endeavoring to secure places for the many men who want them."

After the meeting Col. Monroe announced the following committee to consider the resignation: John Hayes, ex-Congressman Warner, Roger Foster, George Karsch, and John Murphy. They will meet in a few days and prepare their report.

It was stated last night that the ex-Mayor had a congestive chill Tuesday, and that he would be confined to his house for some days.

There are men in the organization who think that the resignation, coming just at this time, may help the Tammany leaders in their scheme of reorganization, in that it may drive many men to Tammany Hall.

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild was not present at last night's meeting. For a long time he and ex-Mayor Grace have not agreed in organization affairs.

Lemire's Bill on Dueling.

From The London Daily News.

Should the bill drafted and submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Abbé Lemire become law, as seems probable, there is little doubt that dueling in France will soon become a thing of the past. By its terms dueling becomes a misdemeanor, Whosoever takes part as a principal in a duel is liable to from one month's to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of from 100f. to 1,000f.; should a duelist succeed in wounding his adversary, he will be liable to from three months' to three years' imprisonment and a fine of from 200f. to 2,000f., and should he kill him, the punishment is to be from one to five years' imprisonment and a fine of from 1,000f. to 10,000f. Nor is this all, for the mere sending of a challenge is to be a punishable offense, and seconds and spectators, and even the papers which publish particulars respecting duels or challenges, will bring themselves within the clutches of the law. It is significant of the state of French opinion on the subject that even so determined an opponent of dueling as the worthy Abbé does not propose to make the killing of a man in a duel willful murder, as in England.

Death of Sir George Chesney.

From The London World.

Sir George Chesney, whose sudden death is just announced, was a man of more than one career. Not content with a creditable record in India, which he left after serving some years as a member of its Council, he set himself to put his Eastern experience to parliamentary uses, with the result that he had already taken a high position in political affairs, and was valued by his party as a strong, trustworthy adherent. At the same time he had made a name in literature. His "Battle of Dorking" and "The Private Secretary" were both published anonymously, and both made sensations, but in different circles. Of other novels, written later, "The Lesters" was the last and best. His "Indian Polity," published lately as a new edition, was practically a new book, and has attracted considerable attention.

Vicissitudes of Fishing Ports.

From The London Daily News.

While the numbers of men and boys engaged in fishing throughout England and Wales has remained nearly constant during the past five years, and the variations in total weight of fish caught comparing one year with another have been very slight, many of the fishing ports have suffered vicissitudes. Grimsby retains its position as chief of them all, and London in spite of some falling off in the quantity of fish landed is still second, but Yarmouth has changed places with its neighbor, Lowestoft, and Neyland instead of being seventh in rank among fishing ports as it was five years ago is now behind Scarborough and North Shields.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Cornelius V. R. Vreeland died Tuesday at his home, at West Side and Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, where he was born sixty-nine years ago. His home was part of the farm on which his Dutch ancestors settled in 1640. In early life he was a farmer, but some years ago the old place was swallowed up by the growth of the city. The change made Mr. Vreeland a wealthy man, and his later life was one of leisure. He leaves several children.

—Dr. Charles Neidhard, a prominent homeopathic physician and writer on medical topics, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He was eighty-five years old.

—Edward Scripps McRae, son of Milton A. McRae, manager of The Cincinnati Post, died yesterday from the effect of a surgical operation.

—Frank H. Stow, manager of the Adams Express Company's business in this city, died in Summit, N. J., yesterday, of heart disease.

—Col. A. W. Simins, Superintendent of the East Broad Top Railroad, died Tuesday at Altoona, Penn., aged sixty years.

—Dr. Wayne Wickersham, one of the oldest physicians in Chicago, died yesterday.

THEATRES FOLLOW POPULATION

The Rush Up Town of City Residents Has Changed the Character of Many Places of Amusement.

The upward movement of the population of New-York has resulted in a great change in the theatrical centre of the city. It is but a few years ago that the Union Square and the Star Theatre were the home of high-class comedy, and were crowded to the doors by fashionable audiences at every performance.

The great Academy of Music was the headquarters of grand opera, and the Charity Ball was always held at this house—the one ball of the year at which the fashion of the city appeared, and stamped it with the powerful patronage of society. All this has changed materially in the last few years. The Union Square has become a variety theatre, and the big Academy is no longer available for anything but spectacular plays and melodramas. The patrons of these houses in times past have moved their residences far up town, and a few seasons served to convince the managers that the public would not come to them. There was but one alternative—to go to the public—and so A. M. Palmer, who managed the Union Square in its palmy days, moved up to the Madison Square Theatre, now Hoyt's, and later to Palmer's, and the lovers of opera built a new temple for music in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Lester Wallack saw the drift of the tide, and followed his public from his old theatre, now the Star, to Thirtieth Street, and Broadway. But the old Wallack's, under its new name, continued to thrive as a first-class theatre. It is the last of the old theatres to give way. Up to the present season it has had the most prominent of the stars as its occupants. Joseph Jefferson, William H. Crane, the Kendals, Rose Coghlan, and many other leading artists and attractions have made it their New-York home, and have refused to abandon it until this season. Crane and Jefferson were the last to desert the famous old house, and when they left, Theodore Moss, the owner and proprietor, came to the wise conclusion that he, too, must recognize the fact that the city was moving upward. He has at last decided to make the Star Theatre a popular-priced house, catering to the wants of the public which surrounds it. After the present season, which closes in two weeks, the theatre which echoes with reminiscences of Wallack, Boucicault, Jefferson, and Crane, will become the home of melodrama and attractions at popular prices, the seats which have heretofore commanded $1.50 being held at $1, and other privileges of the auditorium in proportion.

The Star will have a great field before it, and Mr. Moss's management will probably result better for him financially than he continued the struggle of maintaining his down-town theatre on the old basis. The destruction of Niblo's makes the Star the furthest down-town Broadway theatre in New-York. It has a large territory to draw from, both from the east and west sides, and combinations visiting New-York will eagerly seek terms at a theatre which has all the conveniences of the up-town houses.

No better-arranged theatre can be found in the city. The stage is large and fitted to accommodate any kind of entertainment, from a light comedy to a heavy melodrama or elaborate spectacle. In the auditorium an audience can be accommodated larger than any which can be gathered in New-York, except at the Academy or the Metropolitan Opera House. Everything is favorable to a most brilliant career of the Star in the new field which it has been compelled by circumstances to enter. "The Fatal Card" will open the coming season, as the first attraction under the new policy.

How Whistler and Moore Will Fight.

From The London World.

Instead of fighting Mr. Whistler, Mr. George Moore will, it is said, introduce a description of him into his next novel; while Mr. Whistler will take an early opportunity of painting Mr. George Moore's portrait, taking a hint, it may be hoped, from one recently engraved in The Yellow Book.

Flint's Fine Furniture
is made to wear. Plain figures marked on every article. 45 W. 23d St.—Adv.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Fresh Fragrance
of SOZODONT, renders it the most agreeable article ever used as a tooth wash. It has none of the acrid properties of the astringent tooth powders, and instead of contracting the gums, it renders them firm and elastic.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—PINKHAM.—On Wednesday, April 17, 1895, at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, by the Rev. Merle St. C Wright, Alice Hunt Pinkham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Pinkham, Jr., to Mr. Percy Demarest Adams, all of this city.

BOORAEM—RANDALL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., April 16, 1895, by the Rev. M. H. Hutton, D. D., Theodore Burges Booraem and Helen Constance, daughter of the late Darley Randall, all of New-Brunswick, N. J.

CUNARD—BURKE.—On Wednesday, April 17, 1895, by Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Maud Alice, daughter of the late G. P. Burke of San Francisco, Cal., to Sir Bache Cunard of Nevill-Holt, Leicestershire, England.

GARNSEY—HOSFORD.—At the Reformed Church, Kinderhook, N. Y., Wednesday, April 17, 1895, by the Rev. Edward A. Collier, D. D., Nathan D. Garnsey, M. D., and Ella Van Alstyne Hosford.

HELMUTH—LOCKMAN.—At St. Agnes's Chapel, on Wednesday, April 17, 1895, at 4:30 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E.

YALE MADE A POOR SHOW

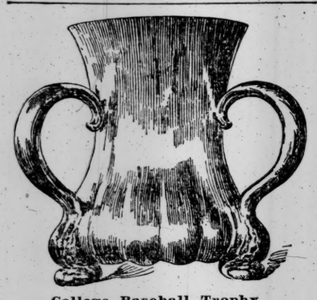
They Could Not Score a Run at Baseball Yesterday.

THE NEW-YORK PLAYERS IN FORM

The Score Was 17 to 0 Against the Collegians—Carter Played in the Field and Trudeau Pitched.

Yale ball players had another try yesterday for the cup offered by the managers of the New-York Baseball Club to the college team that should make the best showing against the New-York team. The Yale boys had previously made so good a showing in the game in which they were beaten by a score of 7 to 5, that a good crowd was at the rejuvenated Polo Grounds to see the game. The "grads" were on hand to see the undergraduates make the fight and cheer them on, as Brown, with a score of 9 to 7, was a very dangerous competitor.

It woud have been better for the Yalesians had they not made a second trial for



College Baseball Trophy.

the cup, even though the game was scheduled, for the New-Yorks simply had fun with the college boys yesterday. German, who pitched throughout the game, was effective, thanks to the brilliant support he had in the field, particularly from Stafford and Fuller, for, though the collegians hit him easily, it was generally to a spot where some fielder could get the ball. The Yale lads were unable to send a man around the circuit of the bases during the game, and disappointed their friends so thoroughly that many of the Yale men left before the conclusion of the game.

The story of the game is told in this score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rustin, ss..	0	1	2	3	2	2	1	Fuller, ss..	3	2	1	2	2	1	1
Keator, rf..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
Carter, cf..	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	Davis, 3b..	2	1	2	3	0	0	0
Step's'n, 1b	0	1	11	1	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b..	2	2	10	0	0	1	0
Red'g'n, 2b	0	0	2	3	4	3	1	Tiernan, rf	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greenw'y, c	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	Stafford, 2b	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Speer, lf...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Burke, lf...	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Trudeau, p.	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	Schriver, c.	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Fincke, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	German, p.,	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
Total.....	0	6	24	17	8			Total	17	17	27	17	3		

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New-York	2	0	4	0	2	3	3	3	.	—17

Earned runs—New-York, 7. First base by errors—Yale, 2; New-York, 7. Left on bases—Yale, 10; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Trudeau, 3; off German, 4. Struck out—By Trudeau, 2; by German, 1. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Davis, Burke. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Davis, (2.) Doyle, (4.) Double plays—Rustin, Stephenson, and Redington; Fuller, Stafford, and Doyle. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

The first League championship game of the long series running into October is to be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Everything possible has been done to make things pleasant for the visitors to the grounds this afternoon, when the New-Yorks and Brooklyns will try conclusions. The two best teams will be put in the field, and the players will go to the bat in this order:

NEW-YORK.	POSITIONS.	BROOKLYN.
Rusie	Pitcher	Kennedy
Farrell	Catcher	Grim
Doyle	First base	Foutz
Stafford	Second base	Daly
Davis	Third base	Shindle
Fuller	Shortstop	Corcoran
Burke	Left field	Burns
Van Haltren	Centre field	Griffin
Tiernan	Right Field	Treadway

As usual, a large number of invitations have been sent out to prominent people, and among those expected to be present are Mayor Strong, Senator Hill, John A. McCall, District Attorney Fellows, Gen. Varnum, Commissioner William Brookfield, Judge M. J. O'Brien, Theodore W. Myers, William G. Rockefeller, Prof. Isaac F. Russell, Col. George E. Waring, Edward Lauterbach, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Marshall P. Wilder, Edwin Stevens, and a host of the members of the clubs and Exchanges who are enthusiastic about the game.

Brown, 17; Wesleyan, 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—Brown defeated Wesleyan in an interesting game of ball this afternoon, by the score of 17 to 4. The home team put up a strong game, while Wesleyan had many costly errors. Neither team batted very strongly. Score by innings:

Brown	0	0	6	0	2	3	2	4	0	—17
Wesleyan	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	—4

Hits—Brown, 9; Wesleyan, 7. Errors—Brown, 4; Wesleyan, 12. Batteries—Summersgill, Brady, and Lang; Tirrell, Meredith, and Yaw.

Pennsylvania, 3; Lafayette, 1.

EASTON, Penn., April 17.—Lafayette and the University of Pennsylvania played a close and interesting game here to-day, which was won by the latter by the following score:

Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
University of Penn....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Lafayette, 4; University of Pennsylvania, 6. Errors—Lafayette, 4; University of Pennsylvania, 2. Batteries—Criswell and Barclay; Dickson and Brennan.

Georgetown, 17; Princeton, 11.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Georgetown College team took their revenge from Princeton to-day by a score of 17 to 11. Princetontried two batteries, but the local team batted pretty much as they pleased. Mahoney, the Georgetown pitcher, who was responsible for Yale's defeat, pitched the game to-day. The score:

Princeton	2	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	—11
Georgetown	2	4	3	1	5	0	2	0	.	—17

Base hits—Princeton, 9; Georgetown, 20. Errors—Princeton, 4; Georgetown, 7.

ORDER OF ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

New-York Club's Suggestions for the International Games.

The New-York Athletic Club sent a letter to the London Athletic Club by yesterday's mail. It suggested an order in which the events in the international contest shall be run off, and, in order that there should be no possibility of a tie in the contests, said that all dead heats should be run off. The letter is as follows:

To the Secretary London Athletic Club.

Dear Sir: My hasty letter of the 30th ult. I presume has now been in your hands for some days, and I can add nothing further to emphasize the point therein referred to.

I suppose that ere this reaches you, you have definitely arranged with Mr. Wilkie as to the date of sailing of your team. Will you advise me as soon as possible in regard to this date?

Our Athletic Committee desires to meet the spirit of your suggestion as to the number of entries, but believes that it may be more advantageous in some respects, that, while the starters should be limited to two from each club for each event, the number of entries should be left to the discretion of the management on either side. The committee is entirely in accord with your idea that only the winner of each event should count.

They have given full consideration to your proposal that dead heats shall count one-half to each, but are of the opinion that in games of this character and importance such should not be a draw, but determined positively one way or the other, and it is, therefore, their preference to have all dead heats run off.

They also submit the following as the order of the events: 100 yards, one mile, putting shot, 440-yard run, 120-yard hurdle race, running high jump, 220-yard run, throwing hammer, half-mile run, running long jump, three-mile run.

This arrangement commends itself to our Athletic Committee as judicious, but, of course, we are open to any suggestions that your club is desirous of offering, should this order not be entirely satisfactory to you.

We would cheerfully comply with your request to send the names of the probable members of our team, but I am unable to do so at present, for the reason that no selection of those who will represent us has yet been made. A list of a possible team now would include all the active athletes in our ranks, and such a list would afford but slight information as to the eventual composition of the team. Besides, in the course of a month or so, we expect some additions to our membership, which would of necessity modify the list. You may rely upon the information being

Quite a feat

to increase business now days.

But by improving qualities and reducing prices we are able to do it. Couldn't if we didn't make the Carpets we sell and cut off all middle profits.

In Mattings, too, we show a wonderful assortment and save you money.

DOBSON'S

2 East 14th Street, New-York.

809-811 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

timely furnished by us, and I will bear your request in mind and take pleasure in complying therewith and forwarding it to you at the earliest possible date. Yours very truly,

JOHN C. GULICK, Secretary.

Isolde Being Towed to This City.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 17.—The steamer Archer of Fall River, Capt. Terry, left Bristol this forenoon with the twenty-rater Isolde for New-York, where the boat will be shipped on a steamer for Southampton, England. The spars, rigging, sails, fin, and bulb are aboard the steamer, and the hull was taken in tow. Capt. Ben Parker and Mate Draper, who are to sail the Isolde in the races the coming season, went with the boat. It is expected that it will arrive in New-York Thursday afternoon, and will be shipped Saturday. Upon arrival at Southampton the Isolde will be fitted up and will sail to Kiel.

The Howard Gould twenty-rater Niagara is being rigged for her trial trip. Her owner was here this afternoon to see the boat.

The work of plating the new cup defender has begun, and the garboard streak of manganese bronze was being riveted yesterday by the workmen. The work of setting up the frames has been suspended temporarily on account of the non-arrival of the stern post and extreme bow end of the stem.

The Corinthian Fleet.

A general meeting of the Corinthian Club was held at the Murray Hill Hotel Monday. The question of changing the name of the club from Corinthian Mosquito, Fleet to The Corinthian Fleet was the important business of the meeting, and in view of the fact that the old name had become, to an extent, a misnomer, and that by simply dropping the word Mosquito the identity of the club would still be preserved, it was voted to make the change, and in the future the club will be known as The Corinthian Fleet of New-Rochelle. Resolutions were also offered to the effect that the club join and support the new Sound Racing Association, and a new cap device showing a blue and white enameled disk on fouled anchors was adopted. Mr. E. A. Bourne was elected measurer to succeed Mr. John Hyslop, who was the club's measurer for several years.

Council of the Yachting Union.

Oliver E. Cromwell, temporary Chairman of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, pursuant to the resolution passed at the meeting held last Monday, named the following as the Council of the new association: John F. Lovejoy, Larchmont Yacht Club; F. E. Barnes, Douglaston Yacht Club; F. E. Chellborg, Knickerbocker Yacht Club; Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Yacht Club; Le Grand L. Clark, Seacliff Yacht Club; F. Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The Council will hold its first meeting at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second Street, Tuesday night, at 8:30 o'clock. At this meeting officers will be elected and recommendations as to classification, time allowance, starting signals, &c., made.

Colonia Nearly Ready.

The carpenter work on the interior of the Colonia is nearly completed, and the crew of the cup defender will take possession of the boat today. In the forecastle bunks have been built for the men, and there is lots of cabin space left. The new crew, which will arrive from Boston this morning, will rig the boat at once. This will be a week's work. Then the yacht will go on the dry dock to be cleaned and painted, and by May 1 Capt. Hank Haff expects to have the yacht in commission and the crew hard at work.

Bits of Yachting News.

—Steam yacht Ituna of the New-York Yacht Club, with A. S. Armour, George Armour, and Mrs. George Armour aboard, arrived at New-London yesterday. The party left the yacht and went to Boston to remain till to-day, when they will return to New-London and proceed to New-York.

—In the combined cruises of the Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, the prizes will be pewter mugs, suitably engraved. The runs will be Saturday, July 13, to Black Rock; Sunday, to Morris Cove; Monday, to New-London, and Wednesday, to Shelter Island.

—Among the prominent yachtsmen who will assist E. A. Willard on the Vigilant this year will be Corporation Counsel F. M. Scott and Oswald Sanderson.

—Theodore Hellbron, chief engineer of the Vamoose, has had a jib and mainsail boat built. She is 22 feet 6 inches on the water line, and is named Yara.

—Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra will be in commission early. Capt. Weeks will have the crew begin work on April 22.

—The schooner Priscilla is being fitted out at Mumm's yard. She will start for Cleveland, where she is now owned, on May 1.

—F. Larzelere's catboat Juanita is in commission. She is now at her moorings off the Brooklyn Yacht Clubhouse.

Harvard's New Shell.

BOSTON, April 17.—The new cigar-shape shell, designed by Bryant, the yacht designer, and built by Davy, the Cambridge boat builder, for the '97 class crew, was tried for the first time this afternoon. The crew went only a short distance down the river, and soon returned to fix the outrigging. A few changes will be made and a new trial will be given the shell to-morrow. The boat sat well in the water, and, as was hoped, did not drag as much as the ordinary shell. On account of her very flat stern and lack of a thin keel, the shell sheered around in a puzzling manner. The shell was built under the advice of Coach Watson. If it is a success the 'Varsity will have one built on the same lines.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Baseball.—Opening of League season, at Polo Grounds; New-Yorks vs. Brooklyns, 4 P. M.
Trinity School games, at Berkeley Oval.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

Riverside Wheelmen's entertainment, at Jaeger's Assembly Rooms, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

Huguenot Yacht Club race off New-Rochelle, 2 P. M.
Basket party of the Gramercy Wheelmen.
Baseball.—Trinity vs. Jaspers, at Manhattan Oval.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21.

Bicycle Clubs' Road Runs:
Century Wheelmen to New-Dorp, from 938 Eighth Avenue.
Harlem Wheelmen to Ridgewood, N. J., leaving Fort Lee Ferry at 9:20 A. M.
Essex County Wheelmen, Newark to New-Brunswick, N. J.
Bushwick Wheelmen to Hempstead, L. I.
Lexington Wheelmen to City Island, from 52 Lexington Avenue, at 10:30 A. M.
Excelsior Cycle Club to Bronx River Park, from Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, at 9 A. M.
Pequod Wheelmen to Greenwich, Conn.
Concord Wheelmen to Ridgewood, N. J., from 193 Gold Street, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Bicycle Club to College Point.
Manhattan Bicycle Club to Pompton, N. J., West Forty-second Street Ferry, at 9 A. M.

SADDLERS AT GOOD PRICES

Annual Sale of the Railey Driving and Saddle Horses.

CANUTE BOUGHT IN FOR $930

Thirty Head Fetch $11,280, an Average of $376—A Big Crowd of Wealthy Buyers Attends the Sale.

So important an event as the annual sale of saddle and carriage stock from the Springhurst Stud, Lexington, could not fail to attract the rich fanciers to Tattersalls last evening. The horses offered were uniformly pleasing in appearance and thoroughly broken for riding and driving by that experienced trainer, Charles L. Railey of Kentucky.

When the auctioneer mounted the pulpit the gallery was filled with well-known patrons of the riding schools and members of the hunting set. Many of them were present on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Railey gave a preliminary exhibition of his steppers.

They were reinforced at the saleitself by a larger crowd, among whom were noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. John Storms, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Major and Mrs. Kipp, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexandre, Major Charles E. Roe, Robert E. Tod, William C. Whitney, Charles Schieffiin, and Col. H. S. Stoerzer.

The bidding opened quite briskly when the stout little cob Corren went for $310, and reached an even $400 when Ductor, a larger and very strong-looking saddler, was up for competition. The bidding kept under $500 till Relish came into the ring, and a Brooklyn fancier had to pay $700 for this shapely fellow. After three more had gone for smaller sums, Hoskins started the excitement, and proved to be so superb an actor that at one time he seemed to reach the top figure of the sale. At $510, however, the opposition was over, and S. E. Guild of Boston secured this valuable gelding for a modest sum.

Toward the end of the consignment Lavish elicited some lively bidding, which carried him to $520. Still later Canute caused even greater competition, and proved to be the star of the evening. His price mounted steadily from $200 to $500, and dragged a little till a local commissioner, who was authorized to go no higher than $600, took a hand. After the gelding had been shown he was stripped of the saddle, and his splendid proportions caught everybody's fancy. The commissioner decided to exceed his order, and remained in till his opponent had nodded to a request for $930. Elmer T. Butler made this winning bid, and received a round of applause when he carried off the gem of the collection.

Of the thirty-one horses in the catalogue two were not offered, and the substitution of Creed for Robin Hood made the number an even thirty. The average for these, $376, is considerably below what Mr. Railey realized in 1893, when the rate was $686, and is also short of last year's average, which was $519. Horace Theobald, Treasurer of the Tattersalls Company in America, remarked as the crowd was dispersing, "All things considered, I think the sale a very good one, especially when there are so many horses in the market, and money is so scarce."

Details of the sale:

Corren, b g., (1890;) F. C. Dimmick, New York City	$310
Ductor, b. g., (1890;) M. T. Smith, Yonkers.	400
Parama, p. m., (1889;) E. T. H. Talmage, Brooklyn	375
Calvin, ch. g., (1891;) Lyman Brown, New-York City	270
Ruble, ch. g., (1890;) Central Park Riding Academy, New-York City	375
Goldfail, ch. g., (1889;) Charles S. McCreery, New-York City	305
Relish, b. g., (1890;) E. T. H. Talmage, Brooklyn	700
Zenda, b. g., (1890;) T. W. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.	410
Solid Comfort, br. g., (1890;) T. L. Bigelow, New-Haven, Conn	290
Jay, r. g., (1889;) Lyman Brown, New-York City	290
Hoskins, br. g., (1889;) S. E. Guild, Boston.	510
Clarion, b. g., (1890;) Mason Stable Company, New-York City	360
Clavel, b. g., (1890;) R. F. Evans, New-York City	500
Shandon, b. g., (1889;) W. R. H. Martin, New-York City	310
Breton, b. g., (1889;) A. Bernard, New-York City	470
Elphberg, ch. g., (1888;) L. Corcoran, Springfield, Mass	320
Ardent, b. g., (1889;) C. T. Wills, New-York City	290
Rayon, ch. g., (1889;) John King, New-York City	260
Tendresse, ch. m., (1889;) J. H. Metcalf, New-York City	325
Lavish, b. g., (1889;) J. D. Blunt, New-York City	520
Clan, b. g., (1888;) B. Ogden Chisholm, New-York City	280
Upper Ten, br. g., (1889;) T. H. Mead, New-York City	260
Top Notch, br. g., (1890;) T. H. Mead	350
Thor, br. g., (1889;) W. R. Larkin, New-York City	290
Ballymena, b. g., (1890;) B. Kaufman, New-York City	310
La Mode, b. f., (1891;) J. B. Baker, New-York City	360
Juba, bl. g., (1889;) B. McClure, New-York City	410
Canute, br. g., (1889;) E. T. Butler, New-York City	930
Creed, b. g., (1889;) Central Park Riding Academy	350
Tonna, b. m., (1888;) James Jordan, Brooklyn	250
Total for thirty head	$11,280
Average per head	$376

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.—Oxford, 105 pounds, (H. Lynch,) 30 to 1, won; Mabel Glenn, 105, (Keefe,) 5 to 1, second; Senator Vest, 105, (Littlefield,) 5 to 1, third. Wheeler, Herkimer, Johannes, Chevalier, Dano, Benefactor, and The Kelp also ran. Time—1:03.

SECOND RACE.—Match. One mile. Logan, 107 pounds, (Reiff,) 7 to 10, and Equity, 107, (Littlefield,) 6 to 5, ran a dead heat. Time—1:42.

THIRD RACE.—Two year-old fillies. Half a mile. Religion, 105 pounds, (Reiff,) 7 to 5, won; Summertime, 105, (Keefe,) 5 to 2, second; Hermia, 103, (Littlefield,) 4 to 5, third. Lady Greenway and Felicia also ran. Time—0:49½.

FOURTH RACE.—Manassas Stakes, for three-year-olds; $1,000. Six and a half furlongs. Hawarden, 112 pounds, (Midgely,) 5 to 1, won; Sue Kitty, 112, (F. Leary,) even, second; Salvor, 109, (Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Rounding, Albert Sidney, Travesty, The Scalper, Ceremony, and Reform also ran. Time—1:23½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Copyright, 113 pounds, (Nacey,) 8 to 5, won; Restraint, 110, (Keefe,) 5 to 1, second; Peter the Great, 109, (Midgely,) 20 to 1, third. Paladan and Major General also ran. Time—1:40.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Tancred, 105 pounds, (Penn,) 5 to 1, won; Boundbrook, 105, (Reiff,) 12 to 1, second; Ina, 107, (Midgely,) 4 to 1, third. Cuckoo, Lillie K., Loschinvar, Velvet Rose, Ducas, and Minnie S. also ran. Time—1:03¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Wilton, 94 pounds (Keefe,) 8 to 5, won; Teardrop, 98, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, second; Bonnville, 106, (Avery,) 20 to 1, third. Vision, Tolasa, and Stanley M. also ran. Time—1:04¼.

Winners at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Rossmore, 98 pounds, (Chorn,) 2 to 1, won; Santa Cruz, 92 (McCue,) 6 to 2, second; Volandor, 89, (Johnson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. Cerro Gordo, Advocate, and Kanaan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Lady Day, 110 pounds, (Chorn,) even, won; Henry Young, 124, (Clayton,) 3 to 5, second; Ashland, 100, (E. Taylor,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Brown Dick and Rightmore also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Lassie Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Four furlongs. Lady Inez, 115 pounds, (Chorn,) 2 to 1, won; Miss Maxim, 115, (J. Reagan,) 5 to 2, second; Florrie, 115, (Clayton,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:50. May Pinkerton, Altedena, and Stella also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Selling. Marchaway, 98 pounds, (J. Gardner,) 16 to 1, won; Sallie Watson, 99, (Sweeney,) 5 to 1, second; Princess Rose, 85, (Sherer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Wightman, Joe Woolman, Quickstep, Walter Talbert, Lord Henry, and Tobacahe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Hodgson, 102 pounds, (Clayton,) 10 to 1, won; Dick Behan, 100, (Chorn,) 1 to 2, second; Burrell's Billett, 108, (C. Weber,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Billy Bennett, Ten Spring, and Chiquita also ran.

Results at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Tom Kelly, 106 pounds, (McCue,) 3 to 1, won; Blackhawk, 111, (Penny,) 10 to 1, second; Toano, 109, (Jackson,) 7 to 1,) third. Dr. Work, Katie G., One Dime, Glenoid, King Craft, Twenty-three, Martha Griffin, and Dante also ran. Time—1:20.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Flute, 108 pounds (Cassin,) 10 to 1, won; Princess Yama, 105, (A. Barrett,) 20 to 1, second; Kate Le Grande, 105, (Graham,) 10 to 1, third. Nancy T., Lizzie Logan, Maid of Honor, Gaiety Girl, Miss Albert, Bramble Leaf, Patsy, Cassie Nell, and Madeira also ran. Time—0:51½.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Lindax, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 5, won; Terrapin, 111, (Penny,) 6 to 5, second; Ashland, 111, (Foster,) 10 to 1, third. Michael and Le Grande also ran. Time—1:33¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Tremor, 100 pounds, (Cassin,) 9 to 10, won; Bill White, 109, (Thorpe,) 3½ to 1, second; Shining Bell, 85, (A. Barrett,) 12 to 1, third. Adah L., Insomnia, Decaped, and Rocquefort also ran. Time—1:46½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mariona, 100 pounds, (Perkins,) 11 to 5, won; Sir Rathbone, 105, (Leigh,) 6 to 1, second; Fair Faith, 106, (Cassin,) 2 to 1, third. Hagar, Pine Top, Wingfield, Sam V., Message, Little Frank, Messala, and Phil Becker also ran. Time—1:20¼.

Morris Park Steeplechases.

At the meeting of the National Steeplechase Association, at the Gilsey House, yesterday, these officers for the meeting at Morris Park, May 4, 8, and 11, were selected: Judges—Alfred Post and W. L. Powers; Starter—C. J. Fitzgerald; Handicapper—W. S. Vosburgh; Patrol Judge—John S. Hoey; Clerk of the Scales—H. G. Crickmore.

The programme for the meeting was thus arranged:

First Day.—Maiden Hurdle Race, mile and a half; Selling Steeplechase, three miles; St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap, mile and a half; New-York Steeplechase Handicap, two miles and a half; Heavyweight Flat Race Handicap, seven furlongs.

Second Day.—Selling Hurdle Race, two miles; Maiden Steeplechase, two miles; Westchester Hurdle Handicap, mile and three-quarters; Empire State Steeplechase Handicap, three miles; Selling Race on the Flat, six furlongs.

Third Day.—Selling Hurdle Race, mile and a half; Selling Steeplechase, two miles; Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, two miles and a quarter; Welterweight Flat Race, mile and a half; Grand International Steeplechase Handicap, four miles; Selling Race on the Fat, one mile.

Sims's Riding Admired.

LONDON, April 17.—The Evening News, commenting on yesterday's race for the Crawford Plate at the Newmarket Craven meeting, says that Messrs. Croker and Dwyer backed Eau de Gallie heavily. The riding of Sims was greatly admired by the English jockeys, but the shortness of his stirrups and his carrying his head in the air, owing to the fact that his hands were within a foot of the bit, astonished them.

A Small Coaching Party.

There were but three passengers on the coach Pioneer when it left the Brunswick Hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday, for the Country Club, in Westchester. They were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller and Mr. J. M. Hoppin. Mrs. Taller sat on the box seat beside Dr. W. Seward Webb, who was the driver.

TWO GAMES FOR ECHOES.

Defeated Bergen Hills and Manhattans at Bowling.

The Echo, Manhattan, and Bergen Hill teams were the contestants in the Brooklyn championship tournament rolled at the Elephant Club alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. The Echo boys carried off the honors by winning two games. Bergen Hill lost two and Manhattan broke even.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BERGEN HILL.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Regeler	1	6	3	152
Egelhoff	0	4	6	116
Schroeder	4	3	3	177
Reinecke	2	3	5	150
Wohtjen	1	5	4	149
Total	8	21	21	744

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haller	4	5	1	199
Dingle	2	3	5	143
Hasse	3	3	4	148
Batch	0	7	3	154
Bauer	4	4	2	171
Total	13	22	15	815

FRAMES.

Bergen Hill ..	65	162	258	335	408	468	531	605	662	744
Manhattan ...	77	158	225	304	414	494	559	643	720	815

Averages—Bergen Hill, 148 4-5; Manhattan, 163. Umpire—E. J. Adam. Scorers—W. Dinsmore and A. Osswald.

SECOND GAME.

ECHO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sellers	2	3	5	148
Waterbury	3	3	4	157
Lounsbery	2	6	2	171
Miller	2	3	5	139
Wells	3	5	2	169
Total	12	20	18	783

BERGEN HILL.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Regeler	4	4	2	175
Egelhoff	2	5	3	160
Schroeder	2	3	5	140
Reinecke	3	4	3	161
Wohtjen	1	3	6	129
Total	12	19	19	765

FRAMES.

Echo	79	136	218	275	359	452	538	632	709	783
Bergen Hill ..	59	138	233	287	380	446	535	601	683	765

Averages—Echo, 156 3-5; Bergen Hill, 153. Scorers—A. F. Egelhoff and W. Dinsmore. Umpire—E. J. Adams.

THIRD GAME.

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haller	2	7	1	176
Dingle	3	2	5	118
Hasse	0	8	2	157
Batch	4	4	2	176
Bauer	3	3	4	154
Total	12	24	14	781

ECHO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sellers	2	7	1	181
Waterbury	4	4	2	161
Lounsbery	3	5	2	182
Miller	4	3	3	133
Wells	2	5	3	170
Total	15	24	11	907

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..	77	153	226	308	373	450	531	613	709	781
Echo	86	182	280	375	471	567	668	754	829	907

Averages—Manhattan, 156 1-5; Echo, 181 2-5. Umpire—E. J. Adams. Scorers—W. Dinsmore and A. Osswald.

WILL MAKE THE RACE SUCCESSFUL.

New-Jersey Wheelmen Enthusiastic Over The Times Relay Event.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 17.—The Relay Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen having charge of The New-York Times tri-State race from New-York to Philadelphia met at the clubhouse this evening. Letters were received from all the clubs in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania saying that they had received circulars sent them and promising to do all they could to make the race a success.

The measurement of the course will be completed next week. The route of the first relay will be changed from last year and greatly improved.

A. W. Fuller of Brooklyn asked permission to go over the route in advance on the day of the race, and that his time should be taken and attested by the official scores. This was granted.

It was decided to send invitations to all clubs in the three States asking them to call for volunteers who will act as pilots along the route.

Reports received from numerous State committees indicate that each State will have teams made up of the best men to be found and saying that runs would be made over the various relays during May; Frequent meetings of the committee will be held until all arrangements are completed.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

300 HORSES TO-DAY AT

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

Auction Sale & Commission Stables,

205 to 227 East 24th St.,

BETWEEN 2d AND 3d AVS., NEW-YORK.

Call to-day if you are in need of a horse. Horses of all grades. The supply is equal to the demand, notwithstanding the enormous number of horses sold last Monday. The first consignment of heavy cart, draught, express delivery, general purpose and railroad horses has been received from the following consignors:

H. B. Carroll, Louisiana, Mo.
F. J. Kocheiser, Ashland, Ohio.
Bacon Bros., Kansas, Ill.
H. J. Smith, Wabash, Ind.
J. Snyder, Orville, Ohio.
H. Shuhlein, Illinois.
H. K. Allen, Iowa.

A large number of horses belonging to private parties, and including a number of coach and driving horses, will also be offered. Every horse will positively be sold to the highest bidder, and must be as represented or money refunded.

48 hours' trial given.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

Special attention is called to my second grand combination sale, which will be held Wednesday, May 1, when I will try to excel my first combination sale by offering the highest grade of coach and trotting horses. Watch this column for further particulars.

I. H. DAHLMAN.

CYCLIST JOHNSON SUSPENDED.

The Famous Class B Racer Must Stand An Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Chairman Gideon will announce officially to-morrow in the Racing Board's bulletin the suspension of John S. Johnson, pending an investigation of his standing as a Class B racing man. Johnson's recent trial at Syracuse for intended violation of his contract with a certain cyclemaking concern is said to have formed the basis for the suspension.

It is generally believed by well-informed wheelmen in this city that, while Johnson really intended to jump his contract and race as a professional in Europe, he had never yet violated the Class B rules. Supposing this to be the case, the question arises, Ought a man to be suspended for not having broken the league's racing rules, when fully intending to do so? "Tom" Eck's interview in New-York yesterday, in which he is quoted as saying that if Johnson should be suspended every other Class B man ought to be treated the same way, is considered about right here.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Manager Eck at the Everett House last evening. He said he had heard on pretty good authority that Johnson had been suspended, but such being the case, he added, it did not worry him in the least. "Johnson has never raced as a professional," said he, "and therefore never violated Class B rules, so I fail to see what right they have to suspend him. Johnson will not be under suspension long, you can depend upon that."

ANOTHER TRACK AT CONEY ISLAND

Cyclers to Have a Five-Lap Course at West Brighton.

Coney Island should be a popular place for cyclists this season, if the arrangements for their pleasure now being made are carefully carried out. The wheeling public has heard with delight of the fine track to be built at Manhattan Beach by Austin Corbin, but not a word has been said of another track a short distance away. This will not be on so large a scale, but it is intended to give it every convenience, and with popular management it will no doubt be liberally patronized.

This track is on property owned by George Lawrence, at West Brighton, on Ocean Avenue, nearly opposite the big elephant. The grounds to be used for the cyclists will extend from the avenue to the water's edge, and will contain grand stands seating 2,000 people, bathing rooms, locker rooms, café, and everything pertaining to a well-regulated up-to-date establishment.

While the track will be only five laps to the mile, it will be built on scientific lines, making a high rate of speed possible. It will be twenty feet wide on the stretches, twenty-five feet on the turns, and eight feet high on the outer edge on the corners.

It is proposed to have races at this track every Saturday afternoon. The establishment will be in working order by the 15th of June.

Long Island Cycling Association.

As a result of the withdrawal of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club from membership in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, the following circular was sent to the President of each Long Island cycling club yesterday: "It is proposed to form an association of the cycling clubs of Long Island. To acc

JAPAN'S WARS WITH CHINA

Corea Had Been for Centuries the Pretext for Invasion.

LEGENDS AND AUTHENTIC HISTORY

Absolute Independence of the Kingdom Was Proclaimed at Kokwa Twenty Years Ago, but Plots Continued.

This is not the first time that Corea has excited the troubles of Asia and solved them. The Japanese deified more than 1,800 years ago their Empress Jingu, who "made the arms of Japan brilliant across the seas." This expedition, which has remained one of the most glorious records in the annals of the Mikados, was not the only ancient one directed against Corea—witness the "Rock of the Tearful Woman." A graceful legend relates that in the sixth century of our era, as a General was starting for Corea, his wife watched the sails of his ship, crying until she was changed into a stone. One may see her there now at the point of a promontory.

Authentic history of the Japanese in Corea begins in the sixteenth century, when the Japanese traversed the entire peninsula. The death of the Tai-Kun Hideyoshi, who had been the leader of the campaign, compelled, in 1859, the invaders to retire. But since this invasion, the Japanese have often regarded Corea as their property.

If ancient claims are to be considered, China's are more venerable. Before our era, in the year 108, Emperor Ou of the dynasty of Han took Ping-jang, on the shores of the river Ta-Tung, and subjected the country to his functionaries and to his institutions. China did not only make incursions on the territory; at several epochs it annexed and administered it as if it were an integral part of the empire; it implanted there its civilization. Although the Coreans have not much sympathy with the Chinese, they regard them as masters, whereas they think of the Japanese as bold pirates. But whatever authority tradition may have in the Extreme Orient it could not prevail against the facts; and the events of later years are sufficient to explain the recent situation of Japan and China in Corea.

The present King, Li Hi, is the twenty-fourth of the dynasty of Li, which began to reign in the year 1392 A. D. Second son of a personage known under the name of Tai Won Kiun, he was adopted by Queen Tchouo Tai-Pi, widow of his predecessor. His accession occurred in 1864. It was under the reign of Tai Won Kiun that a French expedition and an American expedition—caused, the former in 1866 by a massacre of missionaries, and the latter in 1871 by the pillage of a wrecked vessel—failed in assaults on Seoul. This double failure greatly damaged European prestige in Corea.

Japan had, in 1868, suffered a revolution which in a few months had made it quit the old Asiatic routine and thrown it into European life. The Coreans expressed only contempt for this Japanese transformation. They ceased to render tribute to the Court of Tokio, and, instead of excusing themselves, wrote insulting letters. In 1875 Kiyotaka made a naval demonstration in the waters of Corea, and obtained serious advantages, which were guaranteed by a treaty signed at Kokwa, Feb. 26, 1876.

The first article of this treaty stipulated the absolute independence of Corea. Japan obtained the right to maintain a diplomatic representative at Seoul. Moreover, it exacted that Fou-San and two other ports be opened to commerce. After the treaty, the relations between Japan and Corea were multiplied. Japanese fishermen obtained by special agreement the right to sell fish anywhere on the coast, but they took advantage of their facility to deal in contraband. This clandestine traffic became so important in the port of Ping-Jang that it could no longer be regulated.

The Coreans ever regarded the Japanese as intruders. The first manifestation of their displeasure was made in 1882. The troops claimed back pay; they received bags containing sand under a thin layer of rice; they revolted, and put to death the Superintendent of Breadstuffs, Min Kyom-Ho, the Queen's uncle. Then the Queen herself was threatened, and, to escape the fury of the people, surrendered a young servant, who, in she dressed in royal clothes. But the Queen's party was enlisted into the Japanese cause, and this was a sufficient reason for the insurgents to fall on the Japanese. These were attacked in their legation, and their residences were burned. A proportion of 26 to 40 Japanese fled to Chemulpo, where they were saved by an English vessel. Japan obtained an indemnity of $5,000.

Japan caused the conspiracy of 1884. It was undone by the energy of the Chinese commander, yet Japan succeeded in obtaining an indemnity from Corea, and even concluded with China a treaty by which it obtained the right of intervening whenever public peace should be disturbed. During the last ten years, although the situation in Corea has been peaceful relatively, Japan has never permitted the avoidance of a single occasion to protest against real or fanciful grievances. For these there were many pretexts. One is worth mentioning.

One of the principal articles of Corean commerce consists in beans; as the farmers are poor, the merchants make advances to them in the Spring in money. In 1889 the Japanese of Yuen-San loaned $5,000 to the peasants of the Province of Ham-Gyon-Do. In the Autumn, Gov. Tchouo promulgated an edict prohibiting Coreans to sell or buy beans. The Japanese remonstrated with the Governor, who referred to the King, asking for authority to suspend exports for a year from Oct. 23, under the pretext that the province suffered from famine. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires proved that the crop had never been so abundant; the case was referred back to Tokio; but the edict remained in force, and the merchants lost the money that they had advanced.

It is not only against the evil ways of the Government of Corea that Japan protested, but also against the encroachments of China. A Deputy, Kakugoro, denounced them. Dec. 23, 1890, in an interpellation of the Government. As early as 1892 the Japanese Specie Bank had loaned to Corea $170,000 guaranteed by the Custom House income; China later advanced 200,000 taels on the same security, and took advantage of this to assume the administration of Corean Custom Houses without regarding the first mortgage. In November, 1893, Japan constructed a cable line to Fou-San, stipulating that no rival line should be installed for twenty years; in November, 1885, China built a cable line from Seoul to Fou-San. The treaties concluded with Corea formally announced that all foreign nations would be treated equally, but China acquired the monopoly of Jin-Seng exportation.

July 9, 1893, a Japanese cruiser brought to Tien-Tsin an Admiral commissioned to have an understanding with Li Hung Chang on the measures to be taken about Corea. The Viceroy invited his guests to dinner, but at the last moment feigned illness and tried to make them accept the Tao-tai, Cheng, and Mr. Detring in his place. The Japanese officers regarded this as an insult, and returned to their country. Japan recognized once more that it was impossible to come to any agreement with China without a war. A year later the assassination of Kim-ok-Kium, a rebellion in Corea, and the sinking of the Kow-Shing before a formal declaration of war by Japan, were followed by the dazzling battles of the Yalu, the capture of Port Arthur, of Wei-Hai-Wei, of the Pescadores Islands, and the complete humiliation of China.

For a Zoological Garden.

There was a public hearing yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office on the bill incorporating the New-York Zoological Society and providing for the establishment of a zoological garden.

Among the incorporators are Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Andrew H. Green, William H. Webb, Henry H. Cook, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Miller, George G. Haven, J. Hampden Robb, Frederick W. De Voe, and J. Seaver Page. The garden will be situated on ground furnished by the Sinking Fund Commission. Visitors are to be admitted free for at least four days in the week, one of which shall be Sunday.

J. Seaver Page made the principal speech. He said that the objects of the society were worthy, and the public would be benefited.

ROBBED A STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN

Commander of the France Knocked Down and Brutally Beaten in West Street—Watch and Money Gone.

Capt. A. D. Hadley of the steamship France of the National Line presented a battered appearance yesterday when he mounted the bridge and ordered the vessel out into the stream for the eastward voyage.

The Captain is a whole-souled fellow, over 6 feet in height, and his appearance caused more or less comment. He has a great cut over his eyes, and one side of his face was bruised. He was reluctant to speak of his condition at first, but at length, in reply to importunate inquiries, said:

"I have been in the habit of taking a smoke on the bulkhead every clear evening, as smoking is not allowed on the dock. Last evening, at 7:30, I went, as usual, to the "farm," (the name applied to that wide portion of West Street opposite Houston Street,) and had about finished my cigar, when, while looking out over the river and thinking of returning to my ship, I was knocked down and robbed. I stood near the stringpiece, when, without a moment's warning, I was felled by a sandbag or some similar instrument.

"I partially arose and grappled with my assailant, when two others completed what he had undertaken, and I was bereft of my senses. I was unable to make an outcry, so sudden was the assault, and, after what I should judge to be a half hour, I regained consciousness, and then discovered that I had not only been brutally beaten, but had also been robbed. I at first noticed that my gold chronometer watch and its chain had been taken, and then discovered that the thugs had rifled my pockets, taking five English sovereigns.

"I thought I might possibly recover my watch, so I went to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, in Macdougal Street, and reported the case, but, as I was unable to give any description of my assailants, they there told me that it would be difficult if not impossible to appprehend the men.

"Of course I have to take my ship out, and may possibly forget the unpleasantness of my experience while I am away, but I will try to get my watch when I return."

DANIEL FROHMAN SAILS FOR EUROPE

To Be Absent but a Few Weeks—Beerbohm Tree and His Company Also Sail.

Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, sailed for Europe on the Paris yesterday. He will remain abroad but four or five weeks at the outside, and will return to New-York in time to go with the Lyceum company on its tour to the Pacific coast.

When seen by a reporter for The New-York Times, just before sailing, Mr. Frohman said that his trip to Europe was made rather with a view to the restful effect of the ocean voyage than for any definite business purposes, although he would probably transact some business while abroad. He would see Olga Nethersole, who is now under the management of himself and his brother Charles, and arrange preliminaries with her for her next tour of this country. It was more than likely that he would arrange for a season of this actress in Paris, where she would play in French, a language which she speaks as fluently as she does English. It was possible, Mr. Frohman said, that he might secure some new plays, but just now he had no dramas specially in view.

The season at the Lyceum will close May 4, and the company will then rest until it starts on its tour to San Francisco, in June. The theatre will remain closed until August, when it will be reopened by E. H. Sothern, who will produce a new play written for him by Clyde Fitch, and called "Major André." The play is a comedy, but the tragic ending of André's life has not been ignored by the author. Mr. Sothern during his season will also probably give a special matinée of Marguerite Merrington's play, "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

The Lyceum Company on its tour will present "The Case of Rebellious Susan," "An Ideal Husband," and "Fortune." On its return to the city next Fall it will open the regular season at the Lyceum with the production of a new play, which has not yet been selected by Mr. Frohman. He has several, both English and American, from which to choose. The company next season will be practically the same as the present, the few changes and additions to be made being confined to the less important members.

Beerbohm Tree and his company were also passengers on the Paris. Mr. Tree returns to London delighted with his reception in America, and with nothing but good words to say of the country, its people, and especially of its theatres, which, as a rule, he says, are far superior to those of England.

ERRATIC IN NAMING HER HEIRS

Two Branches of Mrs. Ranken's Family Seem Entitled to Her Property.

Mrs. Lydia Ranken, the mother of ex-County Clerk John M. Ranken, died Feb. 11, and in her will bequeathed seven or eight houses in Keap Street, Brooklyn, to the children of Mr. Ranken. The day after Mrs. Ranken's death there was filed in the Register's office deeds that conveyed the property to Mrs. Bessie C. Donovan, Mrs. Ranken's daughter, for the consideration of $1.

The story of the case was made public in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when dispossess proceedings were begun against Mrs. Jennie Mead of 832 Keap Street. Mrs. Mead was willing to pay the rent of the house, but had been advised not to do so until the question of ownership was settled. The question is now before Surrogate Abbott.

It appears that in September, 1894, Mrs. Ranken transferred her property to her daughter, Mrs. Donovan, and that Mrs. Donovan gave the deeds to Cartwright McBride, with instructions that they should not be filed until Mrs. Ranken died. Mrs. Donovan died in January, 1886, leaving a will bequeathing the property to her son, Henry Ranken Donovan, who is twelve years old.

Mrs. Ranken then leased her right to rentals to Mr. Donovan for $2,000 a year. She died Feb. 11, and left a will bequeathing the same property to John M. Ranken's children. The deeds were filed in the Register's office Feb. 12. John M. Ranken then began proceedings to be appointed guardian of Henry Ranken Donovan, for the purpose of setting aside the trusteeship of Cartwright McBride and Michael Donovan, the boy's father. Mr. Ranken claims that the trustees had wrongfully converted the income. The application was subsequently withdrawn.

The next action, it is said, will be to set aside the deeds. Justice Murphy will hear the case in the dispossess proceedings Saturday.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee will meet to-night at its headquarters, in Thirty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The Platt and anti-Platt factions are more than half inclined to raise an issue which may give a test of their strength, and it will require careful steering on the part of the cooler heads to prevent it.

There may be some debate over the question of setting aside a special day for the Millhollandites to enroll, but if possible the leaders will avoid matter bringing this into the factional fight.

The question as to reorganizing several of the Assembly districts will be one of the important matters to be disposed of.

Did Not See the Dead Whale.

The sixty-five feet of dead whale expected at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, yesterday did not appear, and hundreds of curiosity seekers were sadly disappointed.

The dead whale was started all right from Vineyard Haven on Tuesday, but, owing to stress of weather, the tug having it in tow put back to Vineyard Haven. It started for New-York again yesterday, and is expected to pass down the East River to the Erie Basin to-morrow.

After its arrival here the whale will be taken to Bayonne, where it will be embalmed. It will then be placed on exhibition.

Secretary J. P. Faure Resigns.

John P. Faure, who was appointed by Mayor Strong as a member of the Board of Charities and Correction, has sent his resignation as Secretary of the Committee of Seventy to Chairman Joseph Larocque. It is not certain that a permanent Secretary will be chosen to succeed him.

FOUND DAZED IN BROOKLYN STREETS

The Rev. William Barre Does Not Remember Matters in Which He Figured.

The Rev. William Barre of Greenfield Centre, Saratoga County, N. Y., who is under treatment for nervous prostration by Dr. Gertrude G. Bishop at her home, 475 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was found wandering early yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Broadway and Roebling Street. He was in a stupor at the time. He was taken to the station house, where he soon after revived and left to return to Dr. Bishop's house.

He was later found again in a stupor at Lee Avenue and Wilson Street, only two blocks from the station house. This time he was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, where he was treated. He was then taken to Dr. Bishop's house.

The Rev. Mr. Barre came from Keyport, N. J., recently to be treated by Dr. Bishop, who had treated him on a former occasion. Speaking of his trouble, he said he could not account for his actions Tuesday. He said he had learned that he bought a horse for $100 from a firm in Thirteenth Street, this city, and had made a deposit of $20. Why he had made such a purchase he could not imagine, because he did not want a horse. He said he was a Methodist minister, but had not preached since Jan. 1, when he was in Greenfield Centre, Saratoga County.

He was stricken while in his pulpit, and had to be taken home. His illness was due to overstudy and overwork, which brought on nervous prostration.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, variable winds. VERMONT, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, variable winds, RHODE ISLAND, fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds. CONNECTICUT, fair, slightly warmer in southern portion, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer in southern portion, winds mostly easterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, partly cloudy, probably showers near the coast, northeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, partly cloudy, possibly showers, northeasterly winds. VIRGINIA, showers, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer in the interior, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer in western portion, northerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except showers near the coast, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the east coast, westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in central portion, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, variable winds. OHIO, generally fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. INDIANA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, cooler in northwest portion, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, northwesterly winds.

The storm central Tuesday evening over Alabama has passed off the South Atlantic coast, attended by heavy rain in the South Atlantic States and East Tennessee, elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. The temperature has fallen in the Southern States and extreme Northwest, and has risen in the Western States. Generally fair weather is indicated except along the Middle and South Atlantic coast, where rain will be followed by clearing and warmer weather. The following heavy precipitations (in inches) was reported during the last twenty-four hours: South Carolina—Batesburgh, 2.20; Cheraw, 1.80; Florence, 2.70; Spartansburg, 1.50. North Carolina—Goldsborough, 2.40; Lumberton, 2.00; New-Berne, 1.80; Weldon, 1.60; Fayetteville, 1.90. Georgia—Carmak, 2; Columbus, 1.60; Gainesville, 2; Griffith, 1.50; Newnan, 2; Toccoa, 1.70.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:16|Sun sets...6:42|Moon rises...2:31

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:05	2:41	8:23	8:54
Governors Island	2:39	3:24	9:16	9:36
Hell Gate	4:28	5:17	10:44	11:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 18.

Edam, Rotterdam.....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

Cherokee, Charleston..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

Alleghany, Kingston.....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana.10:00 A. M. 12:15 P. M.
Fontabelle, Windward Islands ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London..... .....
Newport, Colon.....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti.10:30 A. M. .....
Russia, Hamburg..... 2:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana.....10:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam.....11:00 A. M. .....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 18.—America, London, April 4; Azov, Hamburg, March 31; Bohemia, Hamburg, April 8; Delcomyn, Montevideo, March 25; Lahn, Bremen, April 9; Philadelphia, La Cuayra, April 11; Rossi, St. Lucit, April 5; Salerno, Antwerp, April 1.

FRIDAY, April 19.—Island, Christiansand, April 5; Marsala, Hamburg, April 3; Manhanset, Swansea, April 6; Normannia, Hamburg, April 11; Prussia, Hamburg, April 7.

SATURDAY, April 20.—Chicago City, Swansea, April 8; Etruria, Liverpool, April 13; La Champagne, Havre, April 13; Niagara, Nassau, April 16.

SUNDAY, April 21.—Colorado, Hull, April 7; Glenshiel, Gibraltar, April 7; Gregory, Para, April 11; Panama, Bordeaux, April 7.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, April 17.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Goldsborough, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, April 3, via Kingston, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 16th.

SS Seguranca, Hofmann, Vera Cruz April 4, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:29 A. M.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool April 5, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Frazer, Trinidad April 3, via St. Thomas, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Van der Est, Surinam March 22, via Port au Prince, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Rhynland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp April 6, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Brig Stacey Clark, Bowers, Norfolk April 13, with coal to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., calm, clear.

Sailed.

SS Taormina, for Hamburg; Seneca, for Havana and Tampico; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Wickham, for Fernandina; Chateau Lafite, for Bordeaux; Oevenum, for Lisbon and Oporto, via Azores; San Giorgio, for Gibraltar, Genoa, and Venice; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Catania, for Matanzas; France, for London; Bluefields, for Baltimore; Fort William, for Puerto Rico.

Notice to Mariners.

Hudson River.—Bath Dike Post Light.—The post, on a crib, from which this fixed red light was shown, on the east side of the river, about one mile north of Albany, opposite Lower Patroon Island, has been carried away by a freshet.

Pleasure Island Post Light.—The Post from which this fixed white light was shown, on the lower end of Pleasure Island, opposite Round Shoal, above Albany, on the west side of the channel, has been submerged by a freshet and the light extinguished.

Covells Folly Post Light.—The post from which this fixed red light was shown, on the lower end of Covells Folly, above Albany, east side of the river, has been submerged by a freshet and the light extinguished.

The lights will be re-established as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 64, Nos. 260, 261, and 262, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 120.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, in its weekly bulletin for this week, announces that on April 29 an experimental system of ten electrically-lighted spar buoys will be established in the edge of Gedney and Bayside Range Channels, main entrance to New-York lower bay from seaward. Each buoy will be surmounted by a lantern, protected by an iron cage, containing a 100-candle power incandescent electric lamp. The buoys on the southerly side of the channels will be black with white lights; those on the northerly side red with red lights.

In Gedney Channel four of the buoys will be placed, at intervals of 2,200 feet, in line with the electric buoys of the present system on the southerly side, and four at similar intervals in line with the present electrical buoys on the northerly side of the channel.

Of the experimental buoys on the Bayside Range Channel, one will be moored alongside of Bayside Range Cut Buoy and another alongside of Bayside Range Cut Buoy "B 2." Until further notice the experimental system will be operated in the day time and the present system at night. Masters and pilots of vessels are requested to keep their anchors clear of the submarine cables of the system, and to take particular care not to anchor within the red section of the North Sandy Hook beacon light between bearings S W by W. ¾ W. and W. ¾ S. Should a cable be fouled inadvertantly, masters are requested to clear by a ship rope and not to cut the cable.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 17.—On account of the heavy freshets in the Connecticut River the fixed red post light at East Haddam Meadows will not be displayed until further notice.

The color of the spar buoy recently established on Newfoundland Reef, Captain Harbor, entrance to Coscob and Greenwich Cove, Connecticut, has been changed from red, No. 4, to black and red horizontal stripes, no number.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 17.—SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arrived at Bristol April 15.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York April 6 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lusigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York April 4 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York April 6 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York April 15.

SS Muenchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Cullen, from New-York April 1, via Baltimore April 6, for Bremen; passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Leith for New-York to-day.

SS Gertor, (Br.,) Capt. Balleine, from New-York March 8, arr. at Taganrog April 14.

SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, from New-York April 10, arr. at Southampton at 8:55 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Junge, from New-York, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen, sld. hence at 5 P. M. to-day for New-York.

ROTTERDAM, April 17.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. hence for New-York at 9 A. M. to-day.

WATCH THE LEAVES GROW

The store is bursting into new life just as noticeably. If you miss a day you miss a step in this evolution.

A BLACK SILK SENSATION

Did you ever move? Might as well burn out as move three times, you know.

This Silk maker believes it. He's about to change a part of his base of operation. Rather sell some of his Silk for less than cost than pack and carry and unpack and display them.

One of the foremost makers of black Silks in America, he is. Pure Silk, pure dye, every tone and tint and touch honest. But he didn't want to move them.

Out of it all comes the most interesting offering of black Satin Duchess Silks we ever made.

At 78c the yd.
2400 yds. 20 in. Black Satin Duchess, cost 85c the yd. to make, has been retailing at $1.15 and $1.25. To give all a chance it will go on sale at 9 A. M., and only 20 yds. to a buyer.
At 88c the yd.
1500 yds. 21 in. Black Satin Duchess, cost 92½c the yd. to make, has been $1.25.
At $1.20 the yd.
900 yds. 22 in. extra heavy Black Satin Duchess, cost $1.35 to make, has been selling at $1.75.
At 92c the yd.
2200 yds. Moire Francaise, Moire Mirore, and Moire Antique, 21 and 24 in. Not a yard that cost less than $1.20 to make, many of them $1.50.

Another chance to get fine black Silk of absolutely pure dye at such little prices may not come in a lifetime.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS

No need to think twice. If you see the stuff that pleases you (it's here somewhere) the price will be right.

At 47c the yd.
Navy Blue Storm Serges, 54 in. wide, firm and durable.
At 75c the yd.
Van Dyke Cheviots, suitable for early Summer gowns, latest shades, $1 kind.
At 65c the yd.
Illuminated Coatings, tailor made weave, 30 different colors, always brought 90c.
VEILINGS
40 in. satin striped Veilings, newest evening shades, a decided novelty for evening wear. The 65c kind at 44c yd.
Odds and ends in French, English, Scotch, and German Suitings, at 30c yd.

WRAPPERS, SUITS, CORSETS

You can catch the new step in the Muslin Underwear store from either or all of these—or from any other goods handled there.

Wrappers, standard quality chintz, round yoke, gathered revere on yoke, large, full sleeves, white ground with colored stripes, 75c.
Wrappers, standard quality chintz, fancy colors, mourning and navy blue, with small figures, round yoke, tight-fitting back, large, full sleeves, $1.
Wrappers, fine, heavy percale, square yoke, with wide revere on yoke, extra large, full sleeves, watteau back, $1.50.
Wrappers, standard quality chintz, cape over shoulders, cape, collar, and yoke trimmed with lace, $1.50.
Wrappers, striped ginghams, double reveres over shoulders, collar, yoke, reveres and sleeves trimmed with braid, extra large, full sleeves and watteau back, $1.75.
Two-piece Suits, waist and skirt of heavy percale in pretty patterns, waist has yoke back and front and belt, $1.50.
Long-waisted, 5-hook, heavy Jean Corsets, sateen stripes, strong zone, double side steels, and the price not $1, but FIFTY CENTS. All sizes.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

35c HOSIERY AT 10c

Women's. Colored lisle thread Hose, high spliced heels, double soles. Largish lot, but two hours in a cyclone should end it, therefore on sale at 10 to 12 o'clock.

Between 2 and 3 P. M., children's black ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced heels, double knee, regular made, "Hermsdorf dye," 10c the pair.
Women's Equestrian Tights, ecru and fast black, 18c; were 50 and 75c.
Women's Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, "Hermsdorf black," 25c the pair.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

RIBBONS

Those black double satin Ribbons are town talk. No wonder, there's nothing at the price to equal them in quality, weight, lustre, finish, or richness.

Nos. 16 and 22 at 17c the yd.
Nos. 30, 40, and 60 at 25c the yd.

Between 11 and 12:30 a great lot of pure silk, black satin Ribbons, up to 3 in. wide, 10c yd., worth 25c.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

FURNITURE OCCASION

It's a red-letter day that brings you high grade Furniture at low grade prices.

These are most exceptional lots. Exact duplicates of some of the pieces were in our stock marked at nearly double what we say for these.

Look a little closer at a few of the special things.

3 PIECE BEDROOM SUITS, $9.75.
Solid oak, antique finish Bureau, 76 in. high, 36 in. wide, 17 in. deep; Mirror 18x20; Bed headboard 66 in. high, foot board 20 in. high; Washstand 52 in. high, 29 in. wide, 17 in. deep.
3 PIECE BEDROOM SUITS, $20.
Antique Oak Bureau, 74 in. high, 43 in. wide, 20 in. deep; Beveled Mirror, 24x30; Bed head board, 70 in. high; foot board, 34 in. high; Washstand, 54 in. high, 35 in. wide, 19 in. deep.
3 PIECE PARLOR SUITS at $36.
Solid Mahogany, frame richly carved, coverings of rich designs in silk tapestries and damasks.
FANCY RECEPTION CHAIRS.
About 100, mahogany frames, with marquetrie inlay and lines, rich coverings of silk and satin damasks.
$12 kind at $5.25.
$16 kind at $8.
$18 kind at $9.
CHIFFONIERS AT $11.
Solid oak, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, 58 in. high, 34 in. wide, 21 in. deep; 5 large, generous drawers.
Bedding, too. For instance, good Hair Mattresses at $10. Feather Pillows, (odorless,) 18x26 in., made from turkey down, with best quality English fancy ticking, at 75c.

Fourth Floor.

MEN'S SHIRTS

Well fitting and neat.

No need to have them pillow-case style unless you care to. Just as easy and just as cheap to have them well fitting and neat. Actually takes less cloth. Takes no more work. The only extra is "know how." From flap hem to collar band we see that "know how" touches everywhere.

If you are particular, of course, the best way is to let us make the Shirts to order. There are little wrinkles and touches that your mind may be set on. We give you all of them and besides make sure that the Shirts fit.

The fancy Shirtings include French percales, madras, and cheviots—dress or outing.

Shirts ready to wear, too—a storeful of them.

Men's Negligee Shirts in percale, $1, $1.25, $1.35, and $1.50. Extra quality Cheviot, $1.50 and $2. Madras, $1.25 to $3.
Men's unlaundered Dress Shirts, Utica Muslin, 1900 linen bosoms, reinforced fronts, hand-made button holes, 63c; a regular $1 shirt.
Men's Unlaundered Shirts, Utica muslin, 3-ply linen bosoms, reinforced front and back, patent continuous facing, 48c.

Ninth Street.

ART EMBROIDERY

are now on the first floor. Broadway side. Sort of house-warming prices.

Stamped Linens at 33c, hemstitched, newest designs, were 60 to 70c.
Richer stuff at 45c, the $1 kind.
Lace-fringed Table Covers, 39c.
Double Silk Head Rest, 50c.
32-in. Art Silks, 33c yd.; regularly 75c.

Broadway.

LACES

Have you seen the new Eyelet Buttonhole Laces, 8 in. wide, at 25c the yd.? Nothing prettier, nothing newer, nothing more stylish at $1.

Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Used in decorations. Some a little dusty, maybe, mostly as good as ever—as good as if they grew. But the prices tumble just the same.

Roses for jardinieres, 25c. kind at 10c.
30 doz Daisies, 25c. large bunch.
1 yd. lengths of Smilax, 25c. kind at 10c.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

CARPETS—HASSOCKS

How about the Summer cottage? Almost as cheap to cover the floors handsomely as to let the dust lay.

Ingrain Art Squares, $5.65.
Jap Rugs, 8x6 ft., 75c.
10 Wire Tapestry Brussels at 55c.
500 Velvet Hassocks at 50c.
100 Brussels and Velvet Hassocks at 25c.
Chinese and Japanese Mattings, $2 to $7 the roll of 20 yds.

Third Floor.

FRUIT DROPS, 15c. LB.

30c. kind; clear as crystal; finest fruit juices—eight flavors.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath; en suite or single; breakfast.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for doctor or light business. 164 West 47th St.

Unfurnished Rooms

TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH ON THIRD floor of private house; first-class neighborhood, Murray Hill. Address Box 10, 101 West 42d St., Advertising Office.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Home and school for little children. Best of care given. Open all the year. Children taken too young for instruction. Highest references. Gray Towers, East Orange, N. J.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA.

Open throughout the year. Natural thermal waters, similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and nervous diseases. 1,800 feet elevation. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants, under the supervision of an experienced physician. 25 hours from New-York via Pennsylvania and Southern Railways. Through Pullman daily at 4:30 P. M. Information at offices of either railroad. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caille, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ranson, N. Y.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES. CIRCULARS FURNISHED. DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.

"INTERPINES."

WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.
A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,
WEST POINT.
NOW OPEN.

Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Select family resort, at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS call on Fred H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and

LIQUOR IN CENTRAL PARK

Park Commissioners May Take Action To-day as to Sunday Selling.

DETECTIVES LIKELY TO REPORT

"Gabe" Case, His Counsel, and Friends Say the Tavern Was "Dry" Last Sunday—No Carousing There.

The Park Commissioners may to-day transact business of importance to Case & Co. of McGown's Pass Tavern, Isaac & Sexton of the Central Park Casino, and E. S. Stokes, who is temporarily the landlord of the Claremont.

Rumor was yesterday that the Commissioners had privately investigated Sunday liquor selling in the places they license as restaurants. This was based on the fact that last Sunday detectives engaged by President D. H. King, Jr., had under surveillance the three resorts mentioned, and that friends of "Gabe" Case hastened, because a newspaper article said it was a wet Sunday at McGown's Pass Tavern, to assure the Commissioners that they went dry there Sunday.

Mr. King has been confined to his bed with a cold in the Hotel Rénaissance for several days, and was unable to leave it yesterday, so that there was no meeting of the Commissioners at their new headquarters in the Arsenal. A message was, however, received by Secretary Burns from Mr. King, who said he believed that he would be able to attend a meeting of the Park Board at 9:30 A. M. to-day. Should he be present the session will be interesting; otherwise, in courtesy to him, only routine matters will be attended to.

De Lancey Nicoll will be present to have the status of Case & Co., as licensees of McGown's Pass Tavern better understood. The old Board of Park Commissioners gave them a license of five years, from Jan. 1, 1895, and the new Commissioners are understood to have doubt as to its validity. Case & Co. wish to spend much money in repairs and preparations for the season, but they hesitate because of doubt of the intentions of the board and the precedent established in their dealings with Claremont.

"I have to deal only with the question of Case & Co.'s license before the Commissioners," said Mr. Nicoll yesterday. "What they propose to do about it has to be settled. With the Sunday question I have nothing to do, but I know what 'Gabe' Case tells me.

"The firm has but a saloon license. Heretofore they sold what was called for on Sundays by patrons who ordered food. Then last week the Commissioners issued an order not to sell excise refreshments to any one on Sunday, under pain of forfeiture of license. Case came to me on Monday and assured me that there was not a drink sold at the tavern April 14, and I believed him, and say that not anything prohibited was sold on that Sunday, and that the Commissioners' orders will be respected henceforth.

"I might add that the firm have always been very careful about their patrons. Of course, it's ridiculous to suppose that they can discriminate in every case, but let a woman or man appear in liquor, or misbehave, and quick, prompt, and proper action follows.

"As to the 'dryness' at the Tavern last Sunday, I can only say that many of my acquaintances experienced and complained of it."

Commissioner A. D. Juillard said last night that he had made no investigation of Sunday liquor selling in any resort within the jurisdiction of the board, and knew of none. When the resolution to notify the licensees of the Tavern, Casino, and Claremont was adopted, measures were taken to determine if the order was obeyed. Detectives went to each, and their reports may be read at the meeting to-day. Mr. Juillard would not say whether he had read these reports or whether any violation of the order had been detected.

"Gabe" Case declined to talk of his license, on the plea that it would be discourteous to the Park Commissioners to discuss a subject that might be considered under advisement. He was, however, anxious to deal with two newspaper articles, one of which said that improper people behaved vulgarly and caroused at the Tavern April 7, and the other that liquor was sold indiscriminately April 14.

"I have," he said, "challenged the author of the articles to fortify his accusations. They are untrue, but I'm not going to sue for damages. Up to and including Sunday, April 7, we had sold such refreshments as were called for by customers who ate. But we are very particular about our customers, and do not tolerate vulgar behavior, language, or intoxication. Any person so offending would be sure to receive a hint to leave. Some of the best people in New-York come here, and it would be a loss to us to cater to a vulgar or offensive class. Ask our waiters, if you choose, and learn what are their instructions in this respect.

"I say positively that, in spite of all sorts of pleadings and inducements, nothing except soft drinks was sold here last Sunday. I could name scores of patrons who had to be content with a refusal. One of them, a newspaper man, has, I understand, written the truth about the matter to the Commissioners. He wanted a nice bottle of wine, was startled when the waiter told him he could not have it, and was not convinced that the rule would be adhered to until he saw me.

"Of course, this eats seriously into profits. I spent $30,000 on the Tavern in repairs, equipment, and so on before I took in a dollar. I want to say that the charge that there is high life here at midnight is false as to the present and the past. We do not allow carousing or indecorum at any time, and from Oct. 1 to April 15 the Tavern has always closed at 10 P. M. Last Sunday we were so careful not to give an excuse to our patrons to cajole us into disobeying the Park Commissioner that my partner, Mr. Meyer, crossed off sandwiches from the bill of fare. As to the women, none can expect to be served when they come alone, and there is 'a class' of them who know well that they are discriminated against and will not venture here."

Charles F. Bates was spoken of yesterday as having gone "dry" at the Tavern last Sunday, and reporting his misfortune to the Park Commissioners. Mr. Bates said last night that the story was untrue, as he had not been to any road resort in six months.

DRILL OF THE FIRST BATTALION

Prizes for the Men—The Mayor Was Unable to be Present.

The First Naval Battalion turned out in full force last night on board the New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eight Street, for inspection and the presentation of prizes.

It was expected that Mayor Strong would review the battalion and present the medals, but he was confined to his home because of a slight indisposition, and his place was taken by President of the Board of Aldermen John J. Jeroloman.

Other city officials and invited guests in the reviewing party were Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, Col. George E. Waring, Street-Cleaning Commissioner; Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, W. R. Blair, Dock Commissioner Edwin C. O'Brien, Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's private secretary; Col. Montant of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff, Amos Lyon, Col. Herbert L. Satterlee of Gov. Morton's staff, C. C. Poe, ex-Commander of the Michigan Naval Reserve; Capt. C. Field of the training ship St. Mary's, Aaron Vanderbilt, one of the organizers of the battalion; Loyal Farragut, Lieut. Fry, ordnance officer of the Massachusetts; Dr. H. H. Butts, and Capt. Ambrose Snow.

The reviewing party, conducted by Commander J. W. Miller and the officers of the battalion, inspected the men, who were drawn up in line on the spar deck. The gun deck, below, was next visited, and then the berth deck. While they were below, the battalion, consisting of four divisions, each of eighty-one men and twenty-five commissioned officers, went through the drill.

The Car Stopped Just in Time.

Four-year-old John Moliskle of 101 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, is a fortunate child, otherwise he might have been Trolley Victim 107.

He attempted to cross Third Avenue, at Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, when Trolley Car 914 of the Third Avenue line came along. The gridiron fender knocked him down, and then swept him under the car, which, luckily, was going slowly, and was stopped in a second.

The boy was almost under the front wheels. His face, back, and thighs were bruised, but otherwise he escaped without any severe injury.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DELIGHTFUL LIVING PICTURES

Large and Fashionable Attendance at the Annual Entertainment of the Brooklyn Art School.

The annual entertainment of the Brooklyn Art School drew a large and fashionable attendance to Association Hall, in that city, last night. "An Evening with Old Masters and Modern Artists" was the title of the entertainment, which consisted in the main of a series of delightful living pictures of the most chaste and classical kind. Well-known works of nearly all of the leading old masters were represented. Music, vocal and instrumental, was interspersed through the programme.

Among the notable living reproductions was that of Rembrandt's "Old Woman," under the direction of William M. Chase, the artist. Another fine picture was "The Recording Angel," arranged by Mrs. M. R. Dixon. The representation was by Miss Adelaide Brown. A picture that aroused much applause was Velasquez's "Infanta," arranged by Mr. Chase. His little daughter was the setting in the frame.

One of the best representations was that of the "Greek Maidens," by Miss Cecile Barnard and Miss Adelaide Mumm. The picture was arranged by Miss E. R. Coffin, after the reproduction in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of antique terra-cotta statuettes found at Tanagra, Greece. The celebrated Gainsborough picture of Mrs. Siddons, the actress, was represented by Mrs. Walden Hopkins. The picture was arranged by Benjamin Eggleston.

Other effective pictures were Titans's "Flora," the "Delphic Sibyl," by Michael Angelo, arranged by Walter Shirlaw; "Spring," by Botticelli, also arranged by Mr. Shirlaw; the "Morning of the Resurrection," by Burne-Jones, arranged by Joseph H. Boston; "Angels of the Grand Tabernacle," by M. Angelico du Fiesole, arranged by Mr. Shirlaw; "Lady Crosby," and "The Ladies Waldegrave," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Franz Hals's "Old Woman," both arranged by Mr. Chase.

The entertainment was of still further local interest to Brooklynites for the reason that it provided the opportunity for the début of Miss Mary Hathaway Baldwin. She has a pure soprano voice. Paul Tilden played Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," and Francis Fischer Powers sang. Among the patronesses of the entertainment were Mrs. Thomas S. Moore, Mrs. I. Sherwood Coffin, Mrs. James L. Truslow, Mrs. John B. Ladd, Mrs. John Notman, Mrs. Robert Forbes, Mrs. James I. Nesmith, Mrs. Edward Barr, Mrs. G. P. Fiske, Mrs. Peter A. Hegeman, Mrs. Samuel Rowland, Mrs. William Leslie Van Sindren, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. Edwin A. Dodge, Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Mrs. George A. Stanton, Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Mrs. Lawrence Hurlburt, Mrs. James Townsend Russell, Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Alfred T. White, Mrs. Robert H. Turle, Mrs. Raymond Hoagland, Mrs. T. Alfred Vernon, Mrs. J. Monroe Hewlett, Mrs. Edward B. Willetts, Mrs. William B. Hill, Mrs. E. W. Corlies, Mrs. Henry E. Hutchinson, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Mrs. James S. Hollinshead, Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mrs. Latham A. Fish, Mrs. Henry E. Ide, Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. Horace C. Du Val, Mrs. James O. Cleveland, Mrs. De Mell, Mrs. Dwight P. Clapp, Mrs. Theodore Dreier, Mrs. James F. Pierce, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. J. E. Leech, Mrs. Henry Earle, Mrs. T. Drew Dunnell, Mrs. Guy Du Val, Mrs. Edmund Terry, Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss, Mrs. William Augustus White, Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington, Mrs. Herman Ihe' Mrs. John F. Herriman, Mrs. Charles M. Isull, Mrs. John E. Tousey, Mrs. E. R. Dillingham, Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, Mrs. John W. Mason, Mrs. Carll H. De Silver, Mrs. J. Spencer Turner, Mrs. William G. Low, Mrs. William Mason, Mrs. Henry Sheldon, Mrs. Jacob G. Dettmar, Mrs. William Curtiss Kellogg, Mrs. Charles H. Hall, Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. John W. Frothingham, Mrs. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., Mrs. Henry K. Sheldon, Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper, Mrs. A. Allen Hand, Mrs. William S. Packer, Mrs. A. Augustus Low, Mrs. James W. Croxson, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. J. Sturgis Coffin, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. Arnold Guyot Dana, Mrs. Eugene Blackford, Mrs. William Saltonstall Gould, Mrs. Francis Gottsberger, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon, Mrs. Edward Everett Eames, Mrs. John Ditmas, Jr., Mrs. Charles M. Giberson, Mrs. E. A. Barnard, Mrs. A. Rouyon, Mrs. William Erhart, Mrs. Otto Heinze, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Mrs. Isaac H. Cary, Mrs. Edward Kalbfelsch, Jr., Mrs. Julian Ralph, Mrs. Samuel J. Boocock, and Mrs. Edward Hinman.

HOW POLICEMEN SOLVED A PROBLEM

Hard Time in Getting a Burglar and Removing Him from a Saloon.

Two policemen of the Charles Street Station saw two men loitering in the doorway of Fanwood's saloon, at Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. One of the men climbed on the shoulders of his companion, opened the fanlight of the place, and dropped in.

The policemen arrested the man who was left outside. He said that his name was Henry Tison of 110 Canal Street.

Richardson, one of the policemen, tried to get into the saloon, but found all the doors locked. He then went through the building, looking for the owner of the place; Hussy, his companion, during this time had charge of Tison. After about fifteen minutes Richardson returned and announced that there was no one in the house who had a key to the saloon.

So Hussy, still holding his prisoner, bent his back, and Richardson climbed up, and, opening the fanlight, dropped into the saloon. The place was dark, and he was afraid to light a match for fear the burglar would shoot him. Finally, by groping about, he managed to find a gas jet. He lit the gas quickly, at the same time jumping back and drawing his revolver. There was no trace of any person to be seen, so Richardson began to hunt around. He finally found his man in the toilet room.

Then came another problem. How was he to to get him out? He could not make him climb over the fanlight and get out as he had got in. Richardson hunted all over for keys. He could not find any, and finally had to break open a door which led into the hallway.

The man who was caught in the saloon had two boxes of cigars, a dozen packages of cigarettes, and $10. At the station house he gave his name as Jacob Ahrens of 258 East Houston Street. Both men were held for trial in the Jefferson Market Court.

Dinner to Seventh Regiment Men.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment and a number of officers of the United States Army were the guests of Edward Kemp at the Buckingham Hotel last night.

Mr. Kemp, who was formerly a member of the regiment, will sail on May 18 for Europe, where he will spend the Summer.

Among his guests last night were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. Emmons Clark, Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. G. M. Smith, Majors W. H. Kip and James C. Abrams; Surgeons D. M. Stinson and William A. Valentine, Capts. A. W. Conover, D. A. Nesbitt, W. E. Fisk, G. B. Rhoads, G. W. Rand, and J. B. Dawson; Lieuts. C. F. Bement, H. M. Nesbitt, J. E. Schuyler, and Addison McDougall, and Cols. William G. North, S. Breck, G. P. Sawtelle, and C. C. Byrnes.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prof. Josiah Royce of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland is at the Brunswick.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo is at the Waldorf.

—President Julius D. Dreher of Roanoke College is at the Park Avenue.

—Bishop Boyd Vincent of Cincinnati, and Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) are at the Everett.

—Ex-Gov. Robert M. McLane of Maryland and W. Van Benthuysen of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse, and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Edward Atkinson of Boston, and Frederick H. Winston, and Erskine M. Phelps, of Chicago, are at the Windsor.

—The Rev. E. Winchester Donald of Boston and ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

TWO MORE JURORS CHOSEN

Three of the Twelve Men Selected to Try McLaughlin.

ALL THE MEN CLOSELY QUESTIONED

Of Those Obtained Yesterday One Is an Up-town Grocer and the Other Is Engaged in the Insurance Business.

Two more jurors were obtained in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to try the case of Inspector William McLaughlin, who is charged with bribery. Three jurors in all have been chosen.

The new jurors are Charles W. Purdy, grocer, 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and James N. Lewis, insurance, 25 West Eighteenth Street. They were not accepted until late in the day, though a large number of talesmen were examined.

The greatest caution was shown yesterday by counsel for each side. Philip Schneider, the one juror chosen on Monday, appeared much discouraged as the day wore on and no one was sent to join him in the box.

Inspector McLaughlin entered the court-room in company with his attorney, Fred House. He appeared to be somewhat fatigued. The sight of the solitary juror was not cheerful, and the Inspector whispered impatiently to Mr. House, while he kept his eyes on the jury box.

A large crowd of persons had collected about the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building long before the doors of the court were opened.

Austen G. Fox, who came in with District Attorney Fellows, examined John A. Kunkel, produce merchant, who lives at 251 West Seventy-third Street. He told Mr. Fox that in 1893 a policeman in uniform came to him and demanded money to allow him to violate the corporation ordinances. Mr. Kunkel thought he could not serve without prejudice. He was excused.

The talesmen were carefully questioned as to whether they were members of Dr. Parkhurst's society, or connected in any way with any other of the reform organizations. Questions were also asked as to what interest the talesmen had taken in the Lexow investigation. If a man was accepted by one side, he was rejected more quickly by the other.

Herman Khars, a coal dealer, was excused because he said Police Capt. Creeden had been one of his customers. Horace E. Avery, furniture dealer, 1 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was accepted provisionally. Timothy D. Fitzpatrick, who is employed at an up-town hotel, was also accepted provisionally. Avery was peremptorily challenged later by the defense, and Fitzpatrick was challenged by the prosecution, leaving Schneider alone in the box again.

Edward W. Morse, literary adviser to the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, was excused because he acknowledged that he was prejudiced against the present police system.

Others were excused because they had had trouble with policemen, or sold liquor on Sunday, or deemed themselves incompetent, or were deemed incompetent by the counsel, and for any number of causes.

One man said he had spent some time at Columbia College. He did not know where the college was, however, and he was finally excused.

Mr. Lewis, the second juror chosen for the day, was put through a long examination. He declared that he was not connected with the A. P. A., nor with Dr. Parkhurst's Society. He was finally declared acceptable. Purdy was also subjected to a long examination before he was accepted. Purdy and Lewis were sworn in before the court adjourned.

IF THERE IS A COMBINE IN BEEF

The President Assures Secretary Morton That Proceedings Against Those Responsible Will Be Begun.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President and Secretary Morton held a long consultation this afternoon on the subject of the recent heavy advance in the price of beef. Both are quite certain that other than natural causes are responsible for the increase in the retail price of this article, and they intend to find out the true reason.

Mr. Cleveland assured the Secretary of Agriculture that if evidence of the existence of a beef combine could be secured the Attorney General would be notified at once to proceed against the persons responsible.

Secretary Morton has set on foot a most rigorous investigation, and it does not seem likely that the reason for the enhanced prices will long be kept from the public. It is said that the suspicions of the Secretary have been directed to corporations operating refrigerator cars throughout the country.

Cattle men who have been in Washington in the last week say the slaughterers are largely responsible for the inflation of prices, and this view naturally finds many supporters, for it is quite well known that the stocks of cattle in the West and Southwest, since last Summer, have been sufficiently depleted to enable speculators to operate successfully.

The conference between the President and the Secretary of Agriculture is significant of the deep interest aroused in the subject. Mr. Morton is apparently confident that the source of the trouble will soon be found. He has great hope that his recent order relating to Mexican cattle will result in throwing on the American market at least 100,000 well-fed animals, and so cause an appreciable decrease in the retail price of prime beef.

Would Not Sign His Testimony.

The hearing in the Congressional contest of Timothy J. Campbell against Henry C. Miner was continued in John J. Adams's law office yesterday.

Jacob Klemmer of 78 Eldridge Street swore that he was given money by ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin, now under indictment, which he was to give to the men to whom Benjamin handed Tammany pasters. He gave $2 apiece to four or five men, and saw Benjamin pay others. He said the pasters were Tammany pasters, but he did not see the name of Miner on them.

After he had given the testimony, rather unwillingly, Klemmer walked out of the office, and was about to go down stairs when he was called back to sign his testimony. He refused to do this, and was allowed to go, although Mr. Okie said that if he did not sign he would have him committed for contempt of court.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Art made a captive of beauty in some of her most exquisite forms when it created the treasure cabinets displayed on our main floor—glass of crystal clearness forms the shelves as well as the front, carved sides, and mirror back—richest and rarest of woods and metals wrought in delicate carvings and daintiest designs, and Watteau panel paintings complete the artistic conquest.

The prices will suit the slimmest purse, being only first cost when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Very few merchants are satisfied. Each one wants to serve everybody, and so do we.

We can't serve everybody. If we try to suit the man who wants to pay a big price for an average-price suit, we can't suit those who must make their money go as far as it can.

But that's a great big lot of people—more than ever come into our stores—and so we choose to serve them. That's every young man who gets $8, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40, $100, a week. We put before him such things as make the clothes-part of his salary go as far as it can—not a cent wasted.

The gist of this advertisement is: small boy, big boy, young man, old man, who can't afford to waste a cent, you cannot waste money here if you do the fair thing by us; for the fair thing is to come back and tell us, if the least thing goes wrong.

Clothes, shoes, hats, furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

MRS. MARY F. SALLADE IS MARRIED

Her Third Husband Harrison E. Havens of Enid, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Mary F. Sallade, who figured in court several times as the accuser of the proprietors of resorts in West Twenty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, has been married for the third time.

She is now Mrs. Harrison Eugene Havens, having been married April 3 by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. Enid, Oklahoma, will soon be her home. Mr. Havens, who is a lawyer, procured for her a divorce from her second husband, whose name was Sharpe.

Mrs. Sallade gave $500 security for the appearance in court of George Appo, to answer the charge of having stabbed Policeman M. F. Rein. Appo is missing and Mrs. Sallade may lose her money.

The above cut shows one style of collar and sleeve.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Designed and especially made to our order for the finest trade.

Prices no higher than those demanded by department stores for the ordinary shapes and qualities.

The New "Princess" Sleeve and "Imperial" Collar

have made decided "hits." Not obtainable elsewhere ready-made. Not a handful, but a comprehensive stock embracing all the new effects in fashionable fabrics at

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

These goods are on sale only at our

BROADWAY and 31st Street Store.

RULES TO HELP COL. WARING

Health Board Makes Ash Bags Mandatory, and Will Compel Separation of Ashes and Garbage.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, explained to the Board of Health at a special meeting yesterday what was required to make successful his plan for collecting ashes and garbage.

Col. Waring said that the experiment tried in Thirty-eighth Street, of substituting bags for ash cans, had been a success. The only difficulty was that some persons mixed kitchen refuse with the ashes. Where this was done, the bags became soaked, and were rendered objectionable. The method of loading the bags on the carts, and taking them direct to the dumps, saved labor, and prevented the scattering of ashes.

The points of excellence claimed for the bags by Col. Waring were approved by President Wilson of the Board of Health. The board decided to amend Section 59 of the Sanitary Code, making it mandatory upon the people to provide the receptacles for ashes suggested by Col. Waring, in accordance with rules to be formulated by him.

Col. Waring suggested that some action be taken for compelling the separation of ashes and garbage. He recommended for garbage either an iron bucket, coated on the inside with tar, and disinfecting liquids, or a garbage bag made of heavy tarred paper. Such bags cost 2 cents each, and can be used but once. The buckets are now used in Boston. They have tight-fitting lids, and cost about the same as galvanized ashcans.

The Board of Health agreed to issue an order compelling property owners in the section of the city bounded by Sixth and Lexington Avenues and Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, to keep ashes and garbage separate. Experiments will be tried with different receptacles for garbage. The order will go into effect about May 15.

Sons of the Revolution Convention.

The fifth annual convention of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution will be held in Fanuell Hall, in Boston, tomorrow, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. Six delegates from each of the twenty-nine State societies, representing a membership of over 4,200, will be present. The General President, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, will preside.

The New-York society is the original society. It is the largest and most influential of all, having a membership of over 1,600. The delegates to the convention will be the guests of the Massachusetts Society at dinner at the Algonquin Club to-morrow evening. The delegates will visit Lexington and Concord and other historic points in and around Boston on Saturday.

The officers of the General Society are: President—John Lee Carroll of Maryland; Vice Presidents—Garrett D. W. Vroom of New-Jersey and John Screven of Georgia; Secretary—James M. Montgomery of New-York; Assistant Secretary—William H. Harris of Maryland; Treasurer—Richard McC. Cadwalader of Pennsylvania; Assistant Treasurer—Stephen Salisbury of Massachusetts; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New-York; Registrar—John W. Jordan of Pennsylvania; Historian—Theodorus B. M. Mason, United States Army.

Thursday, April 18th.

Bargains in

Black Crepons, 75 c. & $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SPECIAL

600

VICTORIA

LUNCHEON CLOTHS,

In Silver Gray, Old Gold, Olive, Terra Cotta, Light Blue, and Straw Colors, sizes 2, 2½, and 3 yards, formerly sold for $2, $2.50, and $3, now offered at the uniform price of

$1.50 each.

16 inch Doylies in a few of the colors, at 75c. per doz.

These are hand-some and durable goods of a heavy quality of Momie Cloth with damask design interwoven, and all pure linen.

The attention of persons about to furnish Summer cottages is directed to them, as well as to some special lots of Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, and Linen Sheets, offered at much below regular prices.

Registered Trade-mark.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Woman's Property Protective League was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. Its purpose is to protect women in maintaining their property rights, to assist women who have been defrauded of their property, to protect women from illegal and malicious aspersions and assaults on their characters, to provide homes for women of gentle birth and education, not to be considered charity homes, but maintained in the same manner as private residences, and to teach trades and professions to those who have been wrongfully deprived of their property, and to provide them with homes. The Trustees are Minnie L. Cummings, Mildred De Lyon, Amelia Krakauer, Carrie C. Hunking, Bertha Gardner, and May V. C. Alden.

—The Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street, announces that it is in great need, of everything in the way of men's clothing, from hats to shoes, for inside and outside wear. The society will be glad to send for any such gifts, and the homeless tailors and shoemakers who come to the alliance for help will make all necessary repairs. Clothing is given only to worthy men.

Brooklyn.

—The cornerstone of the new Montauk Theatre will be laid Saturday afternoon by Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks. The Elks will parade from their headquarters to the City Hall, where Mayor Schieren will review them, and thence to the site of the Montauk Theatre, where Exalted Ruler Charles M. Newins and Chaplain Joseph Genner will conduct the services. Gen. Horatio C. King will deliver the oration.

—Police Commissioner Welles has dismissed from the force Patrolman Michael W. Tuohy of the Second Precinct, John Harkins of the Seventh, and John Kelly of the First for intoxication. Policemen Rhatigan and Keegan, who had a fight in the Flushing Avenue Station House, were each fined thirty days' pay.

—The annual parade of the Brooklyn police will take place Saturday, June 1, and it is expected that there will be four battalions of 1,500 men in line.

—Mayor Schieren, Park Commissioner Squier, and Charles A. Moore yesterday planted a linden tree in Prospect Park, near the Battle Pass tablet.

—General Manager Bogardus of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was examined before the Grand Jury yesterday.

—Two new locomotives for the bridge railroad were put on the tracks late last night.

Long Island.

—The Teachers' Institute for the First District of Queens County will have a five days' session in the Flushing High School, commencing next Monday. The meeting will be conducted by Commissioner Frank R. Clair. It is expected that Charles Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be among the prominent instructors present. The public schools will be closed during the session of the institute.

—All the antique, quaint, and curious articles in the village of Huntington are to be gathered together for an exhibition for the benefit of a "People's Room." The affair is to me managed by a committee of women.

—The election in Greenport yesterday to determine whether the village should purchase the water works plant from the present owners for $50,000, resulted in a decision against the purchase. Only three voted in favor.

—The Queens County Board of Supervisors has adopted resolutions oposing the bill introduced into the Assembly by Assemblyman Vacheron, creating the office of Commissioner of Jurors for Queens County.

—Arthur Wilson Wilde of the senior class in the General Theological Seminary of New-York has been engaged as rector of Christ Episcopal Church, at Port Jefferson.

—James I. Romer of Astoria has secured a judgment for $2,500 against the Steinway Railroad Company of Long Island City for injuries. He sued for $5,000.

—D. S. S. Sammis of Babylon is said to be desirous of securing a lease of the old hotel on Fire Island that he sold to the State.

—Miss Josephine French of Sag Harbor, daughter of ex-Police Commissioner French, is to go to Europe for three months.

Yonkers.

—The new First Reformed Church in South Broadway is nearing completion. It is to have very interesting colored windows, the order for which has just been given. The centre of the large openings on the Broadway side will contain figures representing Christ blessing little children. This window will be a memorial to the late George Stewart, and is a gift of his Sunday school class. All the windows in the church will harmonize in color and design.

—The attention of the citizens of Yonkers is called by the managers of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children to the fact that they are still without means to replace the building destroyed by fire last February. Of the $30,000 required for a new building, only $10,000 has been contributed, and the greater part of this sum by those managers who are constantly giving the best part of their time to this work.

—The work of putting in extra switches for the Yonkers trolley road in Yonkers Avenue leading to Mount Vernon is almost completed, and more cars are to be run on that line, with fifteen minutes' headway instead of twenty, as at present.

—The first meeting of Palisade Camp, Sons of Veterans, was held Tuesday night. There were eighteen members present. The officers elected were: Captain—Edmund Halsey; Secretary—Albert A. F. Lievers; Treasurer—John A. Redding.

—The three days' conclave of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which was held in this city, came to a conclusion on Tuesday evening.

—A Napoleon tea was given yesterday in the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Clubhouse. The proceeds will be given to St. Paul's Parish.

—John Lecox was yesterday held for trial on the charge of violating the excise law by selling without a license.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Hooper of Chestnut Street are visiting relatives in Pittsburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Marsden, Jr., are visiting in Philadelphia.

—William A. Papps has obtained a permit to build a frame dwelling at 46 Oak Street.

The Brookfield League Organized.

The Brookfield League of the Third Assembly District was organized last night, with a membership of about 100.

Any Republican who is opposed to Police Commissioner Murray and ex-Senator Platt is eligible to membership.

William Van Norden presided. He denounced Commissioner Murray for having made "promises that he had no intention or power to keep."

Mr. Van Norden attacked Mr. Platt and said he echoed "the last words of John J. O'Brien, who said, with almost his last breath: 'Don't trust Tom Platt.'"

The enrollment books for membership will be open at 106 Forsyth Street on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of next week.

Schooner Centennial Abandoned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 17.—The schooner Centennial, Capt. Somers, which left here for New-York April 7 with a cargo of lumber, encountered heavy gales and became waterlogged, and was abandoned on the 12th in latitude 36 degrees, longitude 74 degrees 38 minutes. The Captain and crew were taken on the schooner Almeda Willey, bound from New-York to Fernandina, which arrived off Charleston this afternoon.

COMING EVENTS.

—Prof. Francis B. Crocker on "Electric Railways," Columbia College Library Building, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—State Charities Aid Association, special meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, this afternoon, 3 o'clock.

—Reading, "Historic Harlem," in aid of the Home of Mercy, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, 3 P. M. to-day.

—Williams Alumni Association annual meeting and election, Hotel Brunswick, to-night.

—University Law School Alumni banquet, Delmonico's, this evening, 7 o'clock.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Best Values for Your Money.

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

104 West 14th St., Near 6th Av.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

UNTRIMMED HATS.

3,000 Dozen Choice Shapes—Milans, Chips, Neapolitans, Mixed and Fancy Braids, all popular colors,

65c. each.

Elegant Assortment

TRIMMED BONNETS and HATS.

Choice Designs for Carriage, Walking, and Evening Wear at POPULAR PRICES.

Children's Trimmed Hats

A SPECIALTY.

1,000 Dozen French Montures,

25c. and 48c. each.

REGULAR PRICE, 1.25.

Ladies' Outing and Tailor-made Suits.

Cheviot and Serge Outing Suits, New Jacket Effects, Goedet Skirts,

7.98 upward.

Tailor-made Suits in Cheviot, Serges, Fancy Mixtures, and Coverts, New and Desirable Shapes,

11.98 upward.

Ladies' Bicycle Suits, Combined Bloomer and Skirt, Norfolk or Reefer Jacket,

11.98 upward.

Ladies' Glace and Taffeta Silk Costumes, Blouse Waists, Full Skirts, in all Desirable Colorings.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

4,000 Yards

All-Wool Cheviot

In hair-line stripes, broken checks and fancy mixed effects, all reduced to

27c.

Spring Clothing

For Men and Boys.

(Second Floor, New Building.)

Having made an advantageous purchase from a reliable manufacturer of High-Grade Clothing, we offer it at a saving to our customers of from $2.00 to $10.00 on each Suit and Overcoat.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, CASSIMERE, AND SERGE SUITS, THREE AND FOUR BUTTON CUT-AWAY SACKS, MADE UP TO SELL AT $20.00 AND $25.00. $10.99 AND 14.99

MEN'S CLAY DIAGONAL, COATS AND VESTS, SOFT FINISH, STITCHED EDGES, CORRECT SHAPES, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $12.00 AND $18.00..... $7.99 AND 10.81

MEN'S COVERT CLOTH TOP COATS, MADE IN BEST MANNER, SLEEVE SATIN LINED, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $15.00 AND $20.00..... $8.49 AND 13.99

MEN'S FINE WORSTED TROUSERS, SOLD ELSEWHERE at $5.00. 3.49

BOYS' ALL-WOOL LONG PANTS SUITS, AGES 14 TO 19, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $8.50..... 5.99

BOYS' ALL-WOOL TWO-PIECE SUITS, AGES 5 TO 15 YEARS, DOUBLE SEAT AND KNEE..... 2.34

BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS, FAST COLORS, TASTEFULLY TRIMMED. .96

Men's Hats.

(Second Floor, New Building.)

An extensive assortment of Men's High-Grade Hats at prices that will save you from $1.00 to $2.00 on each Hat.

FLEXIBLE AND FULL DERBY, UNLINED, FEATHER WEIGHT, ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND COLORS, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $3.00..... 1.66

MEN'S ALPINES IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES—PEARL, SLATE, AND FAWN COLORS—SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $5.00..... 2.41

We also carry a full line of Higher Grade Hats at Proportionately Low Prices.

Sorrow for Mr. Scott's Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—The General Assembly to-day adopted resolutions expressing sorrow for the death of Publisher James W. Scott, and extending sympathy to Mrs. Scott.

Thursday
April 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

JUSTICE WATSON'S ERROR

Ignorant of Law or Abusive of Power, Says District Attorney Ridgway.

STUDENT ANGERMAN'S EASY ESCAPE

Brooklyn Physicians Indignant That He Should be Released When He Confessed Having No Diploma.

There was a great deal of talk in Brooklyn yesterday over the action of Police Justice William Watson on Tuesday in discharging from custody Ehrich Angerman, the young medical student who was charged with practicing medicine without a license.

Public comment was not lessened by the conduct of Justice Watson in putting the responsibility for the discharge of the prisoner on District Attorney Ridgway. The Justice said, as alleged, that, owing to the absence of the District Attorney and the consequent lack of important evidence which that official could have produced, the defendant was acquitted.

The case of Student Angerman was a parallel in some respects to that of the celebrated poisoner Carlyle Harris, and the issues involved were of great importance to the medical profession, no less than to the public. A number of prominent doctors were behind the prosecution of Angerman.

The facts as reported were, in brief, as follows: Angerman, a medical student, living at 168 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, wrote a prescription for ergot and syrup, to be administered to Mrs. Mary Stahlman, seventy-three years old, of 1,055 Flushing Avenue. One dose of the medicine was administered to her, and she died the same day. Complaint was then made against Angerman in behalf of several physicians, and Detectives Becker and Kennedy of the Sixth Police Precinct gathered the evidence.

Angerman was tried before Police Justice Watson on Tuesday. The detective offered to show he had written prescriptions for other persons. This evidence was not permitted by the Judge. It was offered in evidence, and was also admitted by the defendant, that he was not a physician. He had so confessed to the detectives. The Justice declined to take the confession as evidence, but said the record of licensed physicians should have been produced from the County Clerk's office. He also complained of the absence of the District Attorney, and charged, in effect, that to his failure to appear was due the lack of the necessary evidence to convict the defendant.

"The District Attorney ought to be here," said Justice Watson. "This is an important case, and the prosecution should not be left entirely in the hands of the police officers."

Dr. Charles F. B. Fuchs testified that he dictated the Stahlman prescription to Angerman, the latter signing Fuchs's name in the latter's presence and by his authority. The witness was asked by the Judge if he did not think that was a queer way to practice medicine. The witness assented that it was a queer way. There was no evidence to show the medicine killed Mrs. Stahlman. The defendant was discharged.

In reply to Justice Watson, District Attorney Ridgway said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the responsibility for Angerman's discharge lay entirely with Justice Watson.

"Justice Watson is either ignorant of the law or he has abused his powers," said District Attorney Ridgway. "It is the habit of men like him to criticise this office. The case in question was a misdemeanor, if proved against the defendant. Justice Watson never sent any notice to the District Attorney that he had any such case in his court or that he needed assistance.

"I suppose there are 20,000 or more misdemeanors tried in Brooklyn every year. There is but one District Attorney in the whole County of Kings, and he has but four assistants.

"There is a Court of Sessions for the trial of high crimes known as felonies, and it is in session every month in the year except August. There is also a Grand Jury in session every month but August.

"The District Attorney and his four assistants have to prepare all the cases that go before the Court of Sessions and the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Court of Sessions requires the actual attendance of one of my assistants. The Grand Jury requires the attendance of another. The District Attorney and two assistants remain to prepare cases, to do all the business of the office, and to attend to the trial of the cases to which they are assigned.

"We have one assistant, Mr. Callehan, who attends to Coroners' inquests and the police courts. There are eight police courts, and when cases of importance arise in them Mr. Callehan, after receiving notice, attends to the prosecution. It is utterly impossible for this one assistant to be in eight police courts on the same day.

"Justice Watson, in deciding this case, is reported as having said that he was obliged to discharge the defendant because it was not proved by the police officers that the prisoner was not a physician. He had been charged with practicing without a license.

"On reference to the law it will be seen that when the people proved that the defendant practiced medicine, the burden of proof was on the defendant to show he had a diploma. This is fully set forth in numerous reported cases.

"Justice Watson remarked, as reported, that he required the presence of a District Attorney.

"Inasmuch as he discharged the defendant from arrest—although the defendant admitted that he had practiced without a diploma—on the ground that the police must prove the fact in some other way than by his confession, it shows that Justice Watson requires a District Attorney or somebody else to be present to furnish him the law applicable to the cases he tries."

It was probably the comment in the District Attorney's office yesterday that Justice Watson had become frightened at the noise of the gun he had exploded, for the Justice personally visited Mr. Ridgway's office in the afternoon and declared to Mr. Ridgway that he had had no intention of criticising or attacking that office. To a reporter for The New-York Times Justice Watson poohpoohed the Angerman case. "There was nothing in it," he said.

Brooklyn physicians are indignant at the discharge of Angerman, and, in the absence of knowledge of the facts, some of them are disposed to condemn District Attorney Ridgway. An indignation meeting of the physicians who had been behind Angerman's prosecution was held in Herman H. Breuer's drug store, Noll Street and Hamburg Avenue. Dr. George Schmitt of 108 Suydam Street stated he would pursue the case further. Dr. Breuer said that the failure of the prosecution of Angerman was a direct official encouragement to quackery.

A physician of prominence said: "The public does not suspect the extent to which the practice of medicine unlawfully is carried on among students. The result of one prescription given by a student is known to all in the case of Carlyle Harris, who poisoned Helen Potts. Whether a student has bad or good motives, it is dangerous, and it is unlawful, to let him practice medicine until he has a diploma."

Justice Watson is a singular figure in Brooklyn. Mayor Schieren, during the trolley strike, felt it his duty to apply for Justice Watson's removal from office on the ground of malfeasance. Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge preferred charges against the magistrate before the General Term of the Supreme Court, composed of Justices Brown, Cullen, and Dykman.

Justice Watson escaped dismissal, but the General Term censured him, found him guilty of errors and mistakes, and characterized his actions as ridiculous in the case of one striker brought before him. It was a narrow escape for Mr. Watson. Soon afterward he went before the Friday committee as a witness and tried to divert attention from himself by denouncing Mayor Schieren. Of late he has attracted attention by his attacks on public officials.

LET IT BE THE BOWERY FOREVER

Frederic R. Coudert Protests in the Name of Reason and Sentiment Against the Proposed Change.

Among Bowery merchants and residents there is a general desire to learn the identity of the individual at the bottom of the scheme to change the name of their beloved thoroughfare to Parkhurst Avenue.

If they cannot ascertain it in any other way they will advertise and offer a reward for his discovery, dead or alive, and then they will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union and denounce him. Whoever he is, he will never get the Bowery vote for the Board of Aldermen or the Legislature. The substitution of the name Parkhurst Avenue for the Bowery would be a sacrilege which the Boweryites never could forgive, and the idea of it makes their blood boil.

This sentiment is not by any means confined to the Bowery. It extends throughout the city, among all classes of persons who take pride in historical associations and local traditions.

"Change the name of the Bowery!" exclaimed Frederic R. Coudert yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "Why, I never before heard so monstrous a proposition. It would be downright vandalism. In Paris, whenever they have a revolution, they tear down the public monuments, destroy the historic buildings, and change the names of the streets, as if they could stop history by so doing, and I would be very sorry to see such a spirit develop here. The name of the Bowery is classical. It used to be the great high road leading into New-Amsterdam, and the Dutch burghers and patroons had their country seats along it. It was lined on both sides with tall elms, that arched over and formed a bower, and for that reason it was called the Bouverie. That name naturally was changed to the Bowery, and so it has remained to this day.

"Peter Stuyvesant used to go by way of the Bowery from the Staat Haus to his farm, which was near the present site of Stuyvesant Square. It was the resort on Summer evenings of the Dutch lads and lasses who courted under the trees in the moonlight, and that delightful custom was kept up so long as the trees remained there.

"George Washington at the head of his troops rode down the Bowery as far as Pearl, then Queen, Street, to take possession of the city when the British evacuated in 1783. So the Bowery is endeared to all genuine New-Yorkers by every tie of sentiment and patriotism.

"Why change its name to Parkhurst Avenue? Because some one wrote a song about it? Some one might write a song about Parkhurst Avenue, and then they'd have to change the name again. If a change of name will improve business, why don't the fellows who want the Bowery's name changed, change their own names?

"There is no reason why the name should be changed to Parkhurst Avenue. It might as well be called Croker Street. Either change wouldn't improve business. If people are afraid to venture on the Bowery that's the fault of the marchants for letting the character of the street become so questionable.

"Personally, I have very pleasant memories of the Bowery. I used to attend the Bowery Theatre when I was young, and I have witnessed many great dramatic performances there. The Bowery always was a gay thoroughfare, and it is true that in some parts there have been dives and other low places, but the same was true of Broadway. I remember when lower Broadway was a very dangerous place at night, and there are now other streets of which the same may be said.

"No, no. Don't let the name of the Bowery be changed. There is too little sentiment in this city now, and we don't want to crush out the little that is left."

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE

Mrs. Alexander Cut Her Husband with a Carver—He Fears the Crowd.

Delia Alexander, forty-three years old, of 171 West Twenty-sixth Street, was shot in the back by her husband shortly before noon yesterday, in Lacey's liquor store, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

The woman had previously slashed her husband across the neck with a carving knife. She was removed to the New-York Hospital, where it was said that her wound was dangerous. The husband was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Alexander and his wife kept a small restaurant. He is a Frenchman, while she is a native of Ireland. The difference in their nationality has frequently provoked quarrels between them. Both drank heavily.

They quarreled yesterday, when the woman attacked her husband with a knife.

Alexander followed his wife into the corner saloon. As soon as he got a glimpse of her he fired a shot, which struck her in the back. She would have undoubtedly been murdered outright but for Thomas McElroy, the bartender.

The Frenchman fired a second shot at his wife, which missed, and before he could pull the trigger again a heavy club, wielded by the bartender, struck him on the head. The would-be murderer then ran into his restaurant, and locked the door.

When a policeman broke the lock and entered the place he was followed by a number of persons, and some threats were made against the Frenchman. Alexander became terror-stricken, and, fearing that the crowd was going to do him violence, seized a hatchet and prepared to defend himself. The policeman, after a short struggle, disarmed him.

Prof. James D. Dana Buried.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—The funeral of the late Prof. James D. Dana of Yale was held this afternoon, from his residence, on Hillhouse Avenue. The honorary pall bearers were Prof. George E. Day, Arthur N. Wheeler, and Henry S. Williams; Addison Vanname, the Yale Librarian, and Gen. Colin M. Ingersoll, President Timothy Dwight of Yale. Prof. Fisher of the Divinity School presided.

The interment was in the Silliman lot, in the Grove Street Cemetery. Many friends were present from Boston and New-York.

Arguing the Telephone Suit.

BOSTON, April 17.—The arguments in the Bell Telephone case were resumed today in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, before Justices Colt, Putnam, and Nelson. William G. Russell of counsel for the Bell Company, spoke on the legal aspects of the case. He was followed by Judge R. S. Taylor, who argued in behalf of the contention of the Government that the Berliner or transmitter patent is invalid. Causten Browne will close to-morrow for the United States, the appellee. J. J. Storrow will close for the Bell Company.

NO ACTION ON THE FIRES

Commissioners, However, May Act with Other Public Boards.

BETTER PROTECTION FOR WEST SIDE

What Mr. La Grange Says Is Needed to Guard the Up-Town Districts—Another Alarm in Columbus Avenue.

No action was taken yesterday by the Board of Fire Commissioners in relation to the west side fires that have recently spread so much alarm in the district just west of Central Park. Plans, however, are being considered by the Commissioners toward obtaining immunity from fires in tenement houses throughout the city.

As Commissioner James R. Sheffield was not able to be present at the meeting yesterday, Fire Marshal Mitchel was not asked to appear.

The Commissioners were going to ask Mr. Mitchel to explain more in detail his reports on recent fires, and to give to them his ideas as to the best means of preventing fires, and improving the efficacy of the department generally. Commissioners Howland Robbins, and O. H. La Grange gave their attention at the meeting to hearing charges against two members of the department.

James Buckhout of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 was fined thirty days' pay on nine charges, including neglect of duty, absence, and being under the influence of liquor. Luke McSherry, a fireman of the first grade, was fined seven days' pay for neglect of duty. Commissioner La Grange gave each man a severe lecture.

Commissioner La Grange said after the board meeting:

"We did not consider the question of the west side fires at this meeting. We should have brought up the matter if Mr. Sheffield had been present. We shall confer probably to-morrow. We have plans under advisement for strengthening the Fire Department in the section on the west side where fires have been so troublesome lately.

"The fact that Mr. Mitchel had been summoned to appear before us had no significance further than that we desired him to explain certain details of his reports, and to give us his opinion on various matters connected with the department. The conference with him has been postponed.

"We find, in trying to obtain conditions that will make so many fires impossible, that we must consult and act in harmony with other public boards. There has been already some correspondence between ourselves, the Department of Health, and the Board of Police Commissioners. We shall have to co-operate also with the Department of Street Cleaning. It is likely that there will be a joint meeting of these departments before long. The time has not yet been determined on for such a meeting.

"If suspicious fires are to be averted we must have better co-operation on the part of the people. Area doors are left open now, so that any one so inclined can make his way into the basements of houses. The accumulation of paper and rubbish must be prevented also. I think that so many fires recently are partly due to the neglect on the part of the Department of Street Cleaning to remove waste paper. I cannot but blame the Street-Cleaning Department somewhat. We have not yet conferred with Col. Waring, but I think we shall talk with him soon.

"We received recently a communication from the Legislature. It was signed by the Clerk of the Assembly. It made inquiry about the burning of garbage in the streets. Now, I have never heard that garbage is burned in the streets of New-York. I do not know what the purpose of such an inquiry can be. The only fires I have ever seen in the streets of New-York were kindled by small boys. They burned barrels and boxes, but no garbage, so far as I know. The Clerk of the Assembly's communication, however, will receive our attention."

The Board of Fire Commissioners has received and accepted the resignation of Harvey Schofield, Surveyor in the Bureau of Combustibles.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said yesterday that he was of the opinion that the accumulations of combustible materials in basements were largely responsible for mysterious fires.

"It is very likely that Col. Waring's orders against taking away papers and other refuse," he said, "has increased this accumulation. Combustibles are always being piled up in cellars, however. I do not think that more than two of the west side fires indicate the work of an incendiary. There is doubt in those cases."

There was a fire yesterday morning in the five-story flat house at 763 Columbus Avenue. The occupants of the house were at first thrown into great excitement, believing that an incendiary had been at work. The fire, however, was discovered to be due to the carelessnes of the janitor and was easily extinguished without the aid of the firemen and before any damage had been done.

Janitor Assman, who tends the furnace, left its door open the night before. Early in the morning a live coal rolled from the grate on to a pile of sawdust which lay outside. In a few moments the basement was filled with smoke. It was first noticed by Oscar Kielsch, who was delivering bread. Policeman Reid came along at the same time. The two woke up the occupants of the house, who rushed down the stairs. The policeman extinguished the fire with a pail of water.

The police of the precinct are keeping a sharp look-out at present. Not a door in the precinct had been found open Tuesday night.

Quintard Can Draw City Pay.

Some one recently sent a letter to Controller Fitch saying that Chauncey T. Quintard, an Inspector of Sewers under Commissioner Haffen, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was not entitled to draw pay from the city because he was a retired policeman and also received a pension as a veteran of the war.

The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Scott, who rendered an opinion that Mr. Quintard could legally draw his pay from the city.

Inspects Some East Side Streets.

Mayor Strong made a tour of inspection in some of the east side streets yesterday with Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to see the Mayor in reference to the removal and seizure of trucks by the Street-Cleaning Department called on him yesterday, but no definite action was taken.

The Brazilian Minister's Guests.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the first performance here of Mme. Réjane, at the Grand Opera House, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonça had as guests in their boxes the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Olney.

SOME DOUBT A COMBINATION

What Is Said About a Possible Agreement Between the Westinghouse and General Electric Companies.

Reports regarding the prospects for a truce in litigation between the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Companies, and for an agreement under which they might restore prices to a basis existing before competition cut them, provoked skeptical comment in Wall Street yesterday.

The General Electric Company had its annual meeting Tuesday, and the immediate cause of fresh doubt was that the subject was not mentioned at the meeting. When reports first became public that a limited combination was proposed, and those chiefly interested declined to speak of the matter, it was remarked in The New-York Times that whatever substance might develop from the reports, the visible effect had been to advance quotations and to excite uncommon activity in General Electric stock.

Afterward the reports took more definite form. Mr. Westinghouse and his associates in his company came here and held meetings. Officers of the General Electric Company also met to consider the subject. A member of the Westinghouse Committee finally announced that the two companies had considered a combination plan through committees, that a general basis of agreement has been reached, and that negotiations would proceed as soon as T. Jefferson Coolidge of the General Electric Executive Committee, could have opportunity to examine the plan.

He had been prevented from giving it any attention by illness in his family. It was understood, this informant said, that if Mr. Coolidge approved the plan, the Executive Committees of the two companies would formally recommend their Directors to ratify it. Mr. Westinghouse waited here several days after the plan had reached this stage, but no word coming from Mr. Coolidge, he returned to Pittsburg.

It seems now that Mr. Coolidge has examined the plan, and has not been well impressed by it. It was drawn by the Westinghouse attorneys, and Mr. Coolidge's analysis of it convinced him that it provided for undue benefits for that company, while the advantages to the General Electric were not so manifest. He submitted his views to C. H. Coster of J. P. Morgan & Co., who thought them sound. This made a hitch in the negotiations, which has not been straightened out. In the opinion of some of the officers of the General Electric Company, the plan, as proposed, has failed. No opinions are expressed on the chances of an alliance on another basis.

A Wall Street news agency, which had declared the plan a success a fortnight ago, published a paragraph yesterday to justify what it had done, quoting its authority as follows:

"Your various statements in regard to the patent pooling agreement have been as near the truth as an outsider could possibly get. Furthermore, I have no knowledge that the agreement has been broken, or that the matter occupies a position in any way different from what it was in two weeks ago. If for any reason the plan does break down, there will be no objection, as far as I can see, to letting the fact be known in an official way."

JAMES S. LEHMAIER RESIGNS

Rodney S. Dennis Succeeds Him as Commissioner of Accounts—Mr. Lehmair Retires Because of Ill Health.

The first resignation of any of the important officials appointed by Mayor Strong was announced yesterday, when Rodney Strong Dennis was appointed by the Mayor a Commissioner of Accounts to succeed James S. Lehmaier, Republican.

The news of Mr. Lehmaier's resignation came at the same time as the announcement of Mr. Dennis's appointment, and was a matter of great surprise to many.

Mr. Lehmaier left this city for a Southern trip, on account of his health, a few weeks ago, and is still traveling. His resignation is understood to have come by mail about a week ago, and the only reason assigned for it was ill health. This was also the reason given by Mayor Strong yesterday.

A story that Commissioner of Accounts Lehmaier furnished Mayor Strong with the data upon which his message on the financial situation to the Board of Aldermen was based, and which was met by a satisfactory denial from Controller Fitch, and that this fact led to Mr. Lehmaier's resignation, was promptly denied by the latter's friends. The story was probably based on the fact that men from the Commissioners of Accounts' office, acting under the direction of Mr. Lehmaier, have been making an investigation in the Finance Department.

It was further argued that, as Mr. Lehmaier had laid out an elaborate programme of investigation in conjunction with his associate Commissioner, Seth Sprague Terry, (Democrat,) it was plain that he had intended to remain in office, and that a temporary illness would not necessarily have interfered with this intention.

Mr. Lehmaier is an enthusiastic Republican, and it was his desire to make a record for himself as a Commissioner of Accounts in unearthing Tammany wrongdoings.

Mr. Dennis, the new Commissioner of Accounts, is a member of the firm of Teele & Dennis, expert accountants, 11 Wall Street. It was because he was an expert accountant that he was appointed. While not active in politics, he is a Republican, and lives at 7 West Sixty-fifth Street. He formerly lived in Hartford, Conn., and is still a member of the Governor's Foot Guards, the famous military organization of that city. The salary of a Commissioner of Accounts is $5,000 a year.

In reference to Mr. Lehmaier's resignation Mayor Strong said yesterday:

"Three weeks ago Mr. Lehmaier was told by his physician that it would be necessary for him to go away and rest. He was suffering from nervous prostration. I advised him to take a vacation. He did so, but his health did not improve, and then I was forced to accept his resignation. Commissioner Lehmaier was a faithful official."

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH COWARDICE

Strong on Trial for Failing to Arrest a Cherry Street Rowdy.

Commissioner Andrews tried the delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday.

Acting Capt. Brennan of the Madison Street Station appeared against Patrolman George C. Strong, who had an experience with a Cherry Street character on the afternoon of Sunday, April 7. The man escaped, and it was alleged that Policeman Strong acted in a cowardly manner.

He was brought up on charges of failing to arrest the fellow, who was known as "Dick," and also for neglecting to report the escape until the following day. Strong said he saw "Dick" strike a woman in the face. He went over to arrest him, and the fellow drew a revolver and ran into the hallway of a tenement.

Strong said he went after him, but he got away. He claimed that he made every effort to arrest him, but he escaped over the roof. In answer to the charge of failing to report the case at the time, Strong's excuse was he forgot to hand in the report.

Acting Capt. Brennan said that Strong admitted to him that the man "Dick" was only three feet away from him when he drew his revolver.

"Why didn't you arrest him?" asked Commissioner Andrews.

"I was waiting for a chance to get near him, but he backed into a hallway and got away," answered Strong.

"You waited too long," remarked Mr. Andrews. "It looks very much as if you were afraid to do your duty."

Newark's Park Commission.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—Judge Depue to-day named Frederick M. Shepherd of East Orange, Frederick W. Kelsey of Orange, Cyrus Peck, Stephen J. Meeker, and Franklin Murphy of Newark as the new Park Commission for Essex County.

BEEF PRICES STILL HIGH

Dealers Unable at Present to Count Upon Any Relief.

SOME BUTCHERS ARE HARD PRESSED

Possibility that They May Be Forced Out of Business—Poorer Families Unable to Pay the Advance—New-York Prices.

There was no appreciable change in the situation regarding the price of beef yesterday in this city, and while in a few isolated instances the wholesale price for dressed beef decreased fractionally, retail prices remained at a figure that practically precluded a large portion of the population from purchasing a supply.

Large wholesale dealers who are familiar with the market and who are in a position to make tolerably accurate predictions are unable to foretell any immediate change in the situation, but none thought that prices are likely to go higher than at present.

It was asserted yesterday that the Hebrew butchers on the east side were doing so little business, owing to the high price of beef and lamb and the scarcity of poultry, that they were not making a dollar a day, and that unless there is a speedy reduction in the wholesale price of meat they will be compelled either to go out of business or starve.

William Ottmann of the firm of William Ottmann & Co., wholesale butchers, at Fulton Market, talked to a reporter for The New-York Times of the present outlook.

"I look," said Mr. Ottmann, "for no immediate reduction in the prices of beef. In fact, I think that for some time to come they will remain very much about the same as at present. I look neither for an increase nor a reduction in the price, unless the demand increases to an abnormal extent, when prices would naturally rise. As the great mass of the people cannot afford to pay existing prices, the demand is not likely to be increased.

"There is no doubt about the fact that there is a shortage of cattle, and that this has forced up the price of beef, but at the same time, on account of its high price, consumption has been limited and the demand curtailed.

"If people want to see the price of beef lowered they should stop consuming it. Demand being curtailed, the price would naturally drop. I want to see the price of beef go down, because at the present time there is no money for the butcher.

"I know nothing authoritative as to the truth of the assertion that the present high price of beef will drive the smaller butchers out of business, but I should not be at all surprised. People cannot afford to pay the prices demanded for beef, and have therefore stopped consuming it. Spring lamb is even dearer than beef and mutton—well people are not in the habit of eating mutton more than once or twice a week, and they certainly won't eat it three times a day, as they will beef.

"Poultry is scarce and getting dearer, the supply in the market being very short. The small butcher has to fall back upon eggs and fish to eke out a living, and I should not be surprised if a number of them are driven to the wall."

A tour of the lower east side yesterday afternoon by the reporter disclosed the fact that the Hebrew butchers regard the outlook as extremely gloomy. None of them was doing any business worth speaking of, and in many, it might almost be said in a majority of instances the supply of meat on hand was of small proportions. Chuck steak has been in the past an article of very large consumption among the poorer classes, the price ranging from 5 to 6 cents a pound. Chuck steak has now advanced to 14 cents a pound and is as much out of the reach of the average tenement-house dweller as prime was. Fish and eggs, however, are plentiful and cheaper, and the east side dweller is subsisting largely upon them.

Restaurants generally, and the smaller ones in particular, are feeling the stringency in the beef market, and have begun to raise their prices on meats proportionately. In the smaller restaurants the price has been increased for meat 5 cents a portion, and in many of the more pretentious establishments 10 cents a portion, and the latter has almost invariably dwindled in quantity.

Retail prices for beef in this city yesterday were as follows: Porterhouse, 28 cents; sirloin, 22 cents; round, 18 cents; chuck, 14 cents, and soup meat from 10 to 12 cents a pound.

Dressed beef, which has been ranging from 9 to 9½ cents a pound, was yesterday at about ½ cent less. This reduction, however, was so small as to have absolutely no effect upon retail prices.

HIGH PRICES ARE UNWARRANTED

Shown by Dr. Salmon's Investigation for the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Referring to the letter addressed to him by Secretary Morton, under date of April 11, directing an investigation into the causes of the rise in the price of beef, Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has presented to the Secretary a brief statement as to the prices in the Chicago market of dressed beef and shipping steers since Jan. 1, 1895.

This statement shows the extremes of prices for this class of cattle to have been for January, $4 to $5.25; for February, $4.10 to $5.50; for March, $4.60 to $6.20; for April, (first half,) $4.75 to $6. Commenting on these figures, Dr. Salmon says:

"These prices show that cattle on foot are ppproaching paying figures for growers and feeders. But they do not warrant any such sensational rise in the price of dressed beef to butchers by the great slaughtering establishments, nor an advance such as has been reported on the part of the retail dealers in meat to consumers. A normal rise in the wholesale price of dressed beef and in the retail prices should be only in proportion to the rise indicated for beef on foot."

Army Officers' Lyceums.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Lamont to-day approved an order, prepared at Army Headquarters, amending the regulations of November, 1891, establishing officers' lyceums at every garrisoned post in the army. Under this order all officers were required to participate in the course of study and instructions prescribed for lyceums. As amended to-day, field officers and Captains over fifty years of age will not be required to participate as members of the lyceum, except as it may be expedient to employ them as assistant instructors.

A Revolutionary Pensioner Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Pension Office is informed of the death, at the age of ninety-one, of one of the last remaining pensioners of the War of Independence. Her name was Mary Brown, and she lived near Knoxville, Tenn. In 1824 she married Joe Brown, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, he then being sixty-five years old, and she but twenty. She was in Knoxville March 12, to draw her pension of $12 a month.

A BROOKLYN EXCISE PROBLEM

Would Murphy's Saloon Spoil the Bridge Plaza and Affect Property in Other Parts of the City?

The Brooklyn Excise Commissioners heard counsel argue yesterday on the application of Michael Murphy, who wants the license he holds for a saloon in Fulton Street transferred so that he may conduct a saloon at 26 High Street, corner of Liberty, on the bridge plaza.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and other members of Plymouth Church were at the hearing. Edward M. Shepard appeared in behalf of those opposed to the transfer and Charles J. Patterson was Mr. Murphy's counsel.

Mr. Shepard claimed that the values of much property on Brooklyn Heights and even property in Fatbush would be affected by the treatment of the bridge plaza. If Mr. Murphy's request were granted, the most conspicuous object on the plaza for people to see who went to Brooklyn would be the saloon, he declared. If the license should be granted, the bridge plaza would be dedicated to the liquor business. Mr. Murphy, he said, asked for a privilege. The court had decided that it was not a right, but only a privilege, and the Excise Commissioners should only grant leaves when it was for the welfare of the city, and should not grant them unless it was plainly apparent that the needs and the welfare of the city was to be benefited.

The bridge plaza, Mr. Shepard argued, should be devoted to retail business, so that it would be improved and enhance the value of property in other sections of the city.

Mr. Patterson argued that if the plaza were not devoted to saloons, then it would be dead, as the retail business had been driven away from the bridge and was going further and further up town.

Mr. Patterson said that Mr. Murphy would beautify the property if the license were granted to him, and that failure to grant the license would be only another step to discourage the beautifying of the bridge plaza. He said that Mr. Murphy would add a restaurant to the place, but he could not specify at this time how much money he would lay out on the restaurant.

Commissioner Welles said that the Excise Commissioners would decide the question in secret session. It is believed they will give a decision Friday.

Punished by Mayor Sanford.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 17.—The action of the Excise Board in ignoring the protest and petition of the Rev. Charles Park, pastor of the Astoria Presbyterian Church, against the transfer of a license for a saloon at the Boulevard and Fulton Street resulted in Mayor Sanford to-day asking for the resignations of Excise Commissioners M. T. Mitchell, President of the board, and Carl Lankow. They voted to grant the transfer.

DR. BUCHANAN'S PETITION DENIED

The Supreme Court Refuses to Stay the Execution, and an Appeal Is Made to the British Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day denied the application of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, convicted in New-York of poisoning his wife, for a writ of error and supersedeas. He is to be executed next Monday.

Dr. Buchanan's lawyers at once began to prepare a statement for presentation to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. This statement sets forth the fact that Buchanan is a British subject; that he has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death; that his trial was not conducted according to the Constitution of New-York and of the United States; that the courts have failed to give relief, and Sir Julian is urged immediately to lay the matter before the President, in order that further delay may be had until the claims of unconstitutionality, &c., can be investigated.

This is regarded as an obviously forlorn hope. Great Britain, it is said, never tolerates interference by other countries with the course of law, and never interposes on behalf of her own subjects convicted of crimes, except to ask fair trial before the courts.

SING SING, N. Y., April 17.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison told Dr. Robert W. Buchanan of the adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court on his application for a writ of error in his trial. The condemned man received the intelligence with great coolness, and would say nothing, except that he was innocent.

A new suit of clothes was given him, and he was placed in a cell in the condemned quarters.

MOVEMENTS OF SATURN'S RINGS

Satellites on the Inner Edge Travel Faster Than the Outer Ones.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—Prof. Keeler has completed the computation of the velocity at which the various parts of Saturn's rings travel. The entire theory that the satellites located on the inner edge travel faster than those located on the outer edge is confirmed, the demonstration proving that the velocity increases gradually, in accordance with the principle known as Kepler's third law.

The photographs made at the Allegheny Observatory are the first direct proof of a view which has long been held, and demonstrate the power of the spectroscope (the invention of Prof. Brashear, of that institution) to deal with problems concerning the motions of the heavenly bodies.

CHURCH WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN

Results of Elections in This City and Suburban Towns.

Additional Boards of Wardens and Vestrymen elected in Protestant Episcopal Churches in this city are given below:

The Holy Sepulchre.—Wardens—William D. Lent and Louis Boisse. Vestrymen—Edward H. Kendall, Dr. George W. Richardson, T. J. Walsh, T. Gibson Jaffray, Frank K. Kane, James Revington, Francis Lahey, and John M. Montfort.

St. Michael s.—Wardens—William R. Peters and Charles E. Tripler. Vestrymen—Berrien Keyser, Dr. E. J. Ware, John Alexander Beall, Gilbert D. Case, Harry B. Livingston, J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., R. T. Bellchambers, and Isaac McGay.

In suburban towns elections have resulted as follows:

Church of the Redeemer, Merrick, L. I.—Wardens—H. H. Cammann and P. R. Jennings. Vestrymen—F. S. Miller, William E. Hewlett, Benjamin Seaman, Arthur Welwood, Charles N. Kent, Charles A. Welwood, Richard P. Kent, and E. C. Cammann.

Calvary Church, Summit, N. J.—Wardens—A. F. Dohrman and J. L. Truslow, Jr. Vestrymen—J. N. Cady, J. S. Palmer, J. H. Wisner, W. E. Badeau, A. W. Newell, C. T. Jenks, T. B. Adams, and Frederic Adams.

Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J.—Wardens—William M. Deen and George H. Rosé. Vestrymen—James R. Pitcher, George C. Kobbé, John Farr, William Fellowes Morgan, John L. Bullard, A. C. Arnold, and N. Stabb.

St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Wardens—William E. Foote and Alfred Neilson. Vestrymen—Harold Herrick, N. T. Lawrence, F. B. Lord, E. L. Rogers, I. F. Scott, N. B. Day, G. C. Rand, and H. A. Himely.

St. Peter's, Peekskill, N. Y.—Wardens—Owen T. Coffie and Calvin Frost. Vestrymen—Valentine Hauf, Dr. Perley H. Mason, Thomas Duane, Thomas J. Maxwell, Howard N. Simpson, Dr. Alexander O. Snowden, Peter Case, and J. V. N. Smithe.

Revenue Cutter Service Cadets.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—As a result of the recent examination of applicants for appointment as cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service, the following passed in the order named; Henry Ulke, Jr., District of Columbia; G. H. Mann, District of Columbia; E. E. Mead, Massachusetts; W. B. Izard, District of Columbia; W. G. Blasdell, District of Columbia; J. V. Wild, District of Columbia; W. A. Wiley, Maryland; O. C. Haines, New-Jersey; Charles Satterlee, Connecticut; Eben Barker, Maryland; John Melo, California; H. G. Fisher, District of Columbia; A. H. Buhner, California.

CANADA'S IMMINENT CRISIS

The Manitoba School Question and a Big Deficit to be Met.

CUSTOM DUTIES MAY BE INCREASED

If Newfoundland's Debt Is Added to That of Canada, Both Will Nearly Equal the Yearly Income.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The Dominion Parliament opens to-morrow, yet there has been hardly a word regarding what under ordinary circumstances would be the sole topic of political talk—what is the Conservative adminstration going to do to meet the comparatively enormous deficit the fiscal year must show? The Manitoba school question has overshadowed that and all other things.

No one denies now that there will be at the end of the Canadian fiscal year, June 30, a national deficit of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. This is over 15 per cent. of the revenue. There was a deficit last year of $1,157,731. The revenue was $36,268,319, the expenditure $37,426,051. This year the expenditure will be about the same, but the revenue will be several millions less, due to falling off in trade and custom dues. This deficit is merely on account of ordinary current expenditure, or, as it is called here, "consolidated fund."

In addition the year will show over $3,000,000 added to the public debt for expenditure on "capital account," that is, in the construction of public works, canals, &c., and in railway subsidies.

If Newfoundland comes into the Confederation, as is expected, her liabilities of something like $15,000,000, which the Dominion must assume, will put Canada $25,000,000 deeper in debt than she was a year ago, a tremendous figure when her whole revenue is at present little more than that amount.

In any ordinary year the question "What will the Government do to make ends meet in 1896?" would be on every tongue. This year no one seems to care.

One-half the revenue of Canada at present goes to meet fixed charges that cannot be interfered with at the will of the Government, such as the interest on the public debt, the sinking fund, and the subsidies to provinces. A reduction of expenditure is possible only on the other half of the national payments, which is rather a limited field.

An increase in income is possible only through the customs, and many people here think that the Government is bound to increase duties heavily during the coming session.

There is, of course, the resource of an income tax. But that is ignored as yet by all parties. They have not courage enough to think seriously of it.

Questions of finance do not interest the people so much as the fact that a religious squabble, originating in a minor province of the Dominion has spread like a cancer through the Confederation. One hundred thousand Protestants in Manitoba forced 20,000 Catholics to begin to pay tax to a common system of non-sectarian schools in place of being at liberty to pay taxes for Catholic schools as formerly. The Catholics resist, their cause is taken up by their fellow-religionists, who are two-fifths of the population of Canada, it is declared a just cause by the highest legal tribunal, which rallies many Protestants to the side of the Catholic minority, and the question now is, Shall the Dominion Government force the Province of Manitoba to restore to the Catholics their right to a share of the public taxes to support Catholic schools?

The crisis will come during this session of Parliament. The school issue and no other will make or mar parties during this session, and in the general election that will follow.

Other matters to be considered in Parliament this session are trade reciprocity with South Africa and New-Zealand, a proposed subsidy of $750,000 a year for ten years for the Huddart Line of fast Atlantic steamships to the St. Lawrence, and another extravagance in the shape of a subsidy of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 for a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay in the hope of cheaper transit to Europe for Northwest wheat. Then there is a gigantic insolvency act for the Dominion, half digested by the last Parliament waiting to be finished. There may be questions in connection with Uncle Sam and the Bering Sea sealers.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 17.—The elections for members of the House of Commons to-day res

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the New-York Central in Albany.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED

About Sixty-three Millions of Stock Voted—Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew Present—West Shore Annual Meeting.

A special train left the Grand Central Station early yesterday morning bearing a distinguished party of New-York Central stockholders and officers to Albany, where the annual meeting of the company was held at noon. The train party included Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Second Vice President Horace J. Hayden, Third Vice President H. Walter Webb, H. McK. Twombly, George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co., ex-Judge Ashbel Green, George C. Buell of Rochester, and Samuel Barton.

About sixty-three millions of stock was represented, the English proxies being voted by Mr. Bowdoin. All of the members of the old Board of Directors were re-elected, as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Hayden, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Samuel D. Babcock of New-York; William Bliss, Boston; Sherman S. Jewett, Buffalo; Erastus Corning, Albany; George C. Buell, Rochester.

The inspectors of election were Francis S. Pruyn, Jasper Van Wormer, and William P. Budd, all of Albany.

The annual meeting of the West Shore Railroad was also held in Albany yesterday, and the board of last year was re-elected, as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Ashbel Green, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles C. Clarke, Edward D. Adams, Horace J. Hayden, Samuel F. Barger, Charles Lanier, Charles Edward Tracy, Charles H. Coster.

A meeting of the Mohawk and Malone Company was also held, re-electing the Board of Directors of last year.

Mr. Vanderbilt's party returned to New-York in the afternoon.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Directors Vote to Pass the Semi-Annual Dividend on Common Stock.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held here to-day, the President, Charles F. Mayer, presiding. The customary semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch was declared, payable on and after May 1.

In the six months ended Dec. 31, 1894, the company has earned within a small fraction of 2½ per cent. upon its common stock, after paying all fixed charges, dividends on preferred stocks, and Washington branch, sinking funds, car trusts, taxes, and everything pertaining to that period. But in view of the unremunerative rates of freight prevailing since Jan. 1, 1895, especially of the through freight, which has been the lowest perhaps ever known in the history of American railroads, and the uncertainty as to when the efforts of the more conservative companies will succeed in correcting this serious condition, the Directors deemed it wise to defer action in the matter of a dividend upon the common stock for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1894, until the time for the Autumn dividend. By that time it is hoped that the efforts of those who are endeavoring to restore the business of the railways to a properly remunerative condition will have proved successful.

The gross earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio system for March were $1,766,415, an increase of $873 over March, 1894. The operating expenses last month were $1,257,-'81, and the net earnings $508,634. This is an increase in the net earnings of $18,054.

ATCHISON LITIGATION.

Argument Was heard by Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in this city, yesterday, upon an application of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and others for the continuance of an injunction granted last week restraining the Mercantile Trust Company from proceeding with the sale of $18,794,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company bonds. The application is made upon the request of the committee representing the holders of 4 per cent. guaranteed trust gold bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the motion, which was opposed by Francis Lynde Stetson. C. B. Alexander represented the Mercantile Trust Company About $16,809,000 of the bonds in question are now held by the State Trust Company in behalf of the committee appointed to represent the holders of the 4 per cent. guaranteed trust gold bonds.

It is claimed that in the present condition of the Atchison reorganization scheme the sale of the bonds will seriously interfere with the reorganization of the company which is now proposed.

The sale of the bonds was to have taken place yesterday, but, in view of the argument and the submission of the case to the court, it has been postponed until next Monday, and in the meantime the court will pass upon the question presented to it. Both sides during the argument seemed to agree that there should be a sale of the bonds, and also that foreclosure proceedings should be taken, but the question disputed appeared to be who should control the foreclosure proceedings. Judge Patterson reserved his decision.

Low Fares on Electric Cars.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—The Consolidated Traction Company, it would appear, is about to enter into direct competition with the railroads for the traffic between the cities and towns of Essex County and New-York. The lines of the company now completed, and those under construction, tap every nook and corner of the territory, which yields hundreds of thousands of dollars to each of the railroads every year. The fares on the railroads are uniform from competing points. The Consolidated Traction Company will shortly put on sale tickets good for a round trip from any point on its lines in this county to New-York and return for 25 cents. This is a cut of about 45 per cent. in the railroad charges. The rate from this city will remain as at present—20 cents. The suburbs will be most benefited. As the fares now stand, the rate is but 30 cents, and the further cut, it is expected, will draw considerable business from the railroads. The company will also, it is understood, place their feed wires underground, leaving only the trolley wire itself above the surface.

Extension of a Traction Road.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State an extension of route, as follows: Beginning at Boston Post Road, in the village of Port Chester, along Pearl Street to Factory Place, to Irving Avenue, to Broad Street, to King Street, to Willett Street, to Terrace Avenue, to the junction of the same with the Boston Post Road. Also along the following streets: Beginning at the junction of the Boston Post Road and Willett Avenue, along Willett Avenue to King Street, thence connected with the main tracks of the company.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Hudson River and Cornell Railroad Company, which proposes to operate a railroad ten miles long from the Hudson River at Croton-on-the-Hudson to the New-York and Putnam Railroad, at or near the town of Cornell. The capital is $100,000. The Directors are James S. Coleman, Cornelius J. Ryan, Henry H. Brown, Bernard F. Coleman, Cornelius Ryan, Jr., William Kennelly, and John B. Green of New-York, Elisha W. McGuire and Charles Dayton of Brooklyn.

—Final argument by lawyers in the famous overlap land case between the Government and the Southern Pacific, was begun before Judge Gilbert in the Federal Court, in Portland, Oregon, last Tuesday. The litigation involves 200,000 acres of land in Multnomah and Clackamas Counties, and arises over the grants of land made by the Government to the Northern Pacific and the Oregon and California Roads years ago. The Southern Pacific is represented by Judge J. B. Payson of Washington, D. C.

—The annual meeting of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company stockholders was held in Grand Rapids yesterday, and the following Directors were re-elected: H. H. Hunnewell, C. F. Adams, George O. Shattuck, A. H. Hardy, Charles Merriam, N. Thayer, E. V. R. Thayer, and F. H. Damon of Boston, Mass., and General Manager C. M. Heald of Grand Rapids.

—Because the Union Pacific will not consent to divert a share of its business to other roads, according to the immigrant clearing house agreement, the existence of the clearing house is seriously threatened, but the trouble may be compromised. The Union Pacific claims it is fully justified in the course it is taking, although Chairman Caldwell has decided against it.

—W. H. Green has been appointed General Superintendent; C. H. Hudson, Chief Engineer; J. S. B. Thompson, Assistant General Superintendent; J. A. Dodson, General Road Master; D. W. Lum, Superintendent of Roads and Bridges, and N. J. O'Brien, Superintendent of the First Division of the Southern Railway Company.

—The Northeastern Railroad was bought at foreclosure sale in Atlanta last Tuesday by Gov. Atkinson, who bid it in for the State of Georgia. His bid, which was for $100,000, was the only one made.

—The next annual convention of the Association of Railroad Air Brakemen will be held in Boston. S. D. Hutchins of Columbus, Ohio, is now President of this organization.

—There was an informal opening of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in Chicago yesterday, but the line will not be opened to the public until about May 1.

—The Oregon Central and Eastern Railroad Company has been incorporated at Cornwallis, Oregon, to purchase and operate the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

—B. F. Vaughan has resigned as a Director of the New-York and New-England Road. Mr. Vaughan is President of the Providence and Springfield Railroad.

—Foreclosure sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad has been postponed, in compliance with the request of prospective bidders, until June 19.

—Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending April 14 were $286,000, as against $313,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of $27,000.

—Additional freight crews on both local and through trains are being employed on the Chicago and Northwestern Road.

—S. S. Whitehead is the new General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.

GARDEN CITY CLUB'S FIRST BALL

Many Prominent Persons Danced in Its New House Last Night.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., April 17.—The Garden City Club, which was recently organized by prominent residents, had its first ball in the new clubhouse to-night. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bray, Dupont Breck, Mrs. Breck, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Camp, Dean and Mrs. Cox, Miss Cowl, Miss Bristol, E. J. Adams, Mrs. and Mrs. W. H Cowl, Miss Eytinge, Rufus Adams, E. C. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Miss Dawson, Miss Everts, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Folkard, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fuller, the Misses Fuller, John Fuller, Dudley Fuller, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll Floyd, Jr.

Col. and Mrs. Asa Bird Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gardiner, Miss Adelaide S. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Gamage, Frank C. H. Harden, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Horace E. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hubbell, Thompson Hollister, Frank Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Joost, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson P. Lewis, Miss Gertrude Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Lawton, Miss Edith Lawton, Count De Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Parsons, Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Shepard, Dr. Lloyd Stevens, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Schultz, and Mrs. Kate A. Wetherill.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Gustav A. Radtke, publisher of and dealer in pictures, prints, and engravings, at 6 East Eighteenth Street, under the firm style of Radtke, Lauckner & Co., made an assignment yesterday to George W. H. Ritchie, giving preferences for $12,388. Freeman & Green, attorneys for Mr. Radtke, said that the assignment was precipitated by notes falling due on Monday. The liabilities are about $50,000.

—Julius Rottenberg obtained attachments yesterday against the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore for $2,000, the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for $1,500, and the Capitol Fire Insurance Company of Concord, N. H., for $1,000, for fire losses on Nov. 28, 1894, at 7 Barclay Street.

—The United States Cordage Company has obtained an attachment for $7,273 against MacLeod Brothers & Co., of London and Manila, Island of Luzon, for damages claimed on a cargo of hemp which, it is said, did not come up to the quality agreed upon.

—Ralph J. Walker has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William M. Robbins, formerly an insurance broker, of 173 Broadway, on the application of Thomas E. McIver, a creditor.

—Jacob G. Bebus, successor to the firm of Bebus & Patterson, wholesale dealer in cut flowers at 12 West Twenty-seventh Street, made an assignment yesterday to John C. Schoenenberger.

—The schedules of Adam E. Muller & Co., proprietors of Feldstein's restaurant, at 266 and 268 Grand Street, show liabilities of $20,745, nominal assets of $7,136, and actual assets of $2,254.

—Transcript of a judgment from Queens County was filed here yesterday against Dominick McCaffrey, in favor of Annie Freygang for $208.

—A judgment for $8,796 was entered yesterday against Thomas Regan, contractor, of 719 Lexington Avenue, in favor of Michael Regan.

—A. H. Parkhurst has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Georgi, on the application of Isabella Georgi.

—J. & W. T. Stevens, manufacturers of boots and shoes, at Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities between $50,000 and $60,000.

—At Orlando, Fla., Winkleman & Co. assigned to W. B. Jackson; liabilities, $8,000; nominal assets, $12,000.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in a small private family; best city reference; no cards. 105 Waverley Place, basement door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork; good seamstress; would take care of grown-up boy or girl. Present employer's, 23 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires situation for competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid and assistant waitress. 7 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress in private family; good city reference. 211 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 102 West 81st St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse; private family; good city references. Reinert, 144 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family to do chamberwork and waiting. 246 East 89th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid in private family; best city references. Emelie, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; for private family; very best city references. 968 6th Av., near 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and sewing; eight years' reference. Call, between 10 and 2, 231 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and DO PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable young girl; good references. 208 East 25th St.; ring Tracey's bell, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or maid to lady; has first-class city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; five years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable person; good city reference. B. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for a young Swedish chambermaid and seamstress whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, 10 o'clock, at present employer's, 107 East 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, in small private family, chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; last employer can be seen. L., Box 25, 159 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; willing to go to the country; personal city reference. Call, two days, at 985 6th Av., between 55th and 56th Sts.; ring Coughlin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going out of town wishes to secure a position for her parlormaid, whom she can highly recommend; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call, Wednesday, at present employer's, 27 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with children; first-class city reference. 1,324 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist in laundry in small private family; personal city reference. Call, two days, at 985 6th Av., between 55th and 56th Sts.; ring Coughlin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; in a good house; best city references. 885 9th Av., between 57th and 58th Sts.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; excellent sewer; can assist as lady's maid; willing and systematic in her duties; personal city reference. 966 6th Av.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. 1,498 Lexington Av., Brown's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 1,526 1st Av.; O'Connell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in laundry; good reference. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young American Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young woman as chambermaid or to wait on elderly lady; willing and obliging; highest city references. T. F., care Mrs. Emery, 442 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young French girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; best city references. Louise, 222 West 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two New-England Protestant women; cook thoroughly understands her business in all branches; chambermaid can do sewing; to go together; country preferred; first-class city reference. 154 West 18th St.; first floor, Room 8.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; country preferred; city reference. Seen, two days, at 329 East 33d St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 232 West 81st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 17 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in private family; excellent baker; would do coarse washing; city or country; city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—A lady desires to find a situation for a Protestant woman as cook; will do plain washing. Call or address, Thursday, at present employer's, 139 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a young girl; first-class cook; in private family; first-class city references given; last lady can be seen. 849 7th Av., W. C. Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat, tidy young German girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' references. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city references. 409 West 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competeht woman as cook and laundress; good baker and economical; small private family; city references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. A. D., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in small private family; good city reference. C. G., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; prefers to remain in the city during Summer; highest city reference. W., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city reference; understands her business thoroughly; willing to take a place in the country. 347 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; willing to do the coarse washing; city or country; good reference. 185 West 63d St., second flat, Kernan's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as a first-class cook where a kitchenmaid is kept; understands the getting up of dinners; can take entire charge; best of reference. M. C., 271 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all styles; by week or month; best city reference. K. B., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By girl as good plain cook, or would do general housework; good laundress; good reference. 232 East 46th St., ring one bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good cook; laundress; private family; best city reference; no cards. 222 West 40th St.; O. Daly's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing in small family. 776 10th Av., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; good baker; best city reference. 348 West 40th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; good bread and cake baker; assist with wash; city or country; good reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; best city reference; the lady can be seen. Call, from 10 to 11 or between 2 and 3, at 16 East 58th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; four years reference from last place; willing to go to country. 547 East 186th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; personal references. 150 West 50th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; plain cook; excellent laundress; city reference. Cook, 856 9th Av.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference; last employer seen; no cards. 219 East 35th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; first-class references from city and Washington; wages, $50. 160 East 32d St. Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; best reference; assist with washing; country preferred. 1,220 3d Av., Smith bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; in private family; good city references; wages, from $40 to $50. Deroy, 364 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By Protestant Canadian woman as cook; no washing; city reference; city or country; good baker. 212 East 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family. 312 West 79th St.; ring Ronaldson's bell.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as cook in private family; best city references. Marguerite, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as good cook in private family; best city references. Julie, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; very best of city references; wages, $50. 218 East 45th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 78 East 56th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 416 West 47th St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference from last place. A. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; private family; willing to do coarse washing; city reference; no objection to country. S., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a capable Swedish cook in a small private family; wages, $25 to $30. 350 East 20th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; good references. 308 West 49th St. Rinn's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' best city reference. 986 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—Skilled; finest French and English cooking in first-class family, club, or small hotel; best reference. M. C., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family, with first-class references. 101 East 53d St.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER, ELEGANT CUTTER and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; work by the day, week, or month; perfect fit guaranteed; neat and quick sewer. Miss A. Carlson, 483 West 27th St., care of Johnson; formerly at 239 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day; thoroughly acquainted with all styles of evening and tailor-made dresses; perfect cutter, fitter, and designer; reference. D., Box 876 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes, also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; willing to do alterations and repairing; $1.50 a day; personal city references. Mrs. Stamm, 211 West 18th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; perfect fitter; desires few more customers; fancy waists a specialty; highest references. Louise, 127 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; perfect cutter and fitter; latest styles guaranteed; would like a few more customers. M. A. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; reference from some of the first families. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, at $2.50 a day, more customers. 159 East 39th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady of refinement and education as governess, useful companion to lady, or to family going to Europe; excellent linguist; musical; experienced traveler; willing to be generally useful; highest references. F. P., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to place her French nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend, having lived with her for three years. Call, before 1 P. M., 189 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By graduated German kindergarten teacher; experienced, and well recommended at teaching and having full charge of children. A. B., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined and industrious German, from good family; English, French, music; city or country. Siemens, care Janssin, 333 West 18th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—French; speaks English and Spanish; used to traveling; would go to Europe; best references. A. C. O., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By experienced English lady as housekeeper and companion; best city references. Address, one week, R., 990 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a married woman; no children; charge of gentleman's house; city reference from last employer. 27 West 32d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable person as working housekeeper in a club or small family; five years' reference. 313 East 89th St., store.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong, able young girl, 22 years old, in a private family; will make a valuable servant for a good lady; is capable of doing any kind of work. Can be seen at her uncle's till suited, 102 4th Av. Delaney.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl for housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; city or country; best city reference. 444 West 51st St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; would do entire work of small family; good laundress and first-class baker; city and country references. 223 East 21st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl to do housework; good washer and ironer; best reference; no cards. 319 East 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in small family. 352 West 48th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in small private family for housework. 123 West 60th St.; ring Keenan's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as first-class kitchenmaid in private family; has lived under chef; leaves on account of family going to Europe; or would do cooking in small family; first-class reference from last employer, who can be seen. J. C., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By educated Swiss, speaking German, French, and English, as lady's maid, or to children; good packer and seamstress; to go to Europe; small wages accepted while traveling. R. Maid, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German Protestant; in American family; good packer, seamstress, and hairdresser; no objection to traveling or country; good reference. P. R., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman; competent in all her duties; willing and obliging; first-class city references. M. M., 162 West 82d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; good dressmaker and packer; accustomed to travel; competent in duties; best city reference. Marguerite, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Sire.

LADY'S MAID.—French; dressmaker, hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; good packer; best references from Paris and city. L. N., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; good city reference. M. W. S., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant young girl, as lady's maid; no objection to country; good city reference. Josephine L., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city reference. Louise, 207 West 27th St.; care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—French; maid, seamstress, and dressmaker; good hairdresser; no objection to go to Europe or in country for the Summer; best city reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Blank, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; French; good seamstress and dressmaker; hairdresser; competent in traveling; good references. 280 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated North German; with experience; first-class city references; city or country; no objection to travel. 348 East 81st St., one flight, left.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant woman to wait on elderly lady; excellent seamstress, housekeeper; first-class reference from last employer. 210 East 15th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced dressmaker; best city reference. E. F., 124 East 113th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; used to sea voyages; willing to assist with other light work; best city references. K. R., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—As maid to lady going to Europe; speaks German, French, Italian, and English; experienced in traveling; good seamstress; salary moderate; best references from last employer. Miss Brindl, 201 East 14th St.

MAID.—To elderly lady; willing to go in country or Europe; good packer and seamstress; understands the duties of maid; late employer can be seen; excellent references given. Maid, 152 East 32d St.

MAID, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; good reference; city or country. 812 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID.—By North German maid and companion to lady or children going to Europe; good traveler and packer; excellent reference. F., 221 East 10th St.

MAID.—By a refined German as maid and companion to lady going to Europe; good traveler and packer. J. K., 85 East 65th St.

MAID, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By a young girl to be maid to elderly lady; good seamstress; present employer can be seen. 28 East 44th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; would assist in light chamberwork; best city reference. J. M., 152 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 156 West 56th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian; understands dressmaking perfectly; first-class city reference. A., 451 6th Av., second floor.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By trustworthy girl; good dressmaker and packer. Carpenter, 1,575 3d Av.

MAID.—By a refined Protestant girl as maid to grown or young children. 201 East 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERmaid.—By two young Norwegian sisters; one as first-class laundress, other as parlormaid or chambermaid; city or country; best references. Restaurant, 416 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; country for Summer; city reference. M. S., Box 884 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, thoroughly competent laundress in a first-class family; best city references. 885 9th Av., between 57th and 58th Sts. Ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference; no cards. 802 6th Av.; ring lower bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat, young, tidy, North German girl, as first-class laundress; understands shirts, collars and cuffs; best references; city or country. 922 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress; two years' city reference; willing and obliging. E. C., Box 104, advertising office, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going abroad wishes a situation for a laundress; capable either as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at present employer's, between 10 and 12, 3 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in private family; good city reference. 236 East 33d St., two flights up, back; ring Laffey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.— By first-class laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 211 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Bohemian woman in private family as first-class laundress; will assist with housework. F. W., 165 West 85th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' references. S. M., Box 816 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving the city desires to find situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. 24 West 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; city or country; best of city references. 150 West 28th St., Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a place for her laundress; can be highly recommended. 165 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; present employer can be seen on Thursday, from 9:30 to 11 A. M. 55 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; six years' personal reference. 101 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By strictly first-class laundress; city or country; first-class city reference. H. A., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference; present employer can be seen between 9:30 and 11 A. M., Wednesday. 55 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl; good city reference. 990 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging. Call Thursday and Friday, from 9 until 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 138 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; country for Summer; best city reference. 152 East 43d St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—By an English Protestant as child's nurse; infant or grown; good city reference; neat sewer; city or country; willing to travel. A., 1,026 3d Av.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By experienced Frenchwoman as nurse for children; good city reference. 445 1st St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A lady highly recommends an experienced infant's or young child's nurse; plain sewing. Call, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 6 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse to invalid, or as a companion to lady or gentleman; best references from doctors and patients. Call, for three days, between 10 and 2, at 20 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress or maid; kind and obliging and careful; will do chamberwork. 1 East 55th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—French nurse and governess for young children; good sewer; willing and obliging; good city reference. M. G., care Mrs. Py, 209 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated North German girl with knowledge of kindergarten as nurse; best city reference. 350 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that can take entire charge; city or country; personal reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse for children and assist with chamberwork; city or country. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

NURSE.—To an invalid, by an experienced, highly educated North German; best references. G., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a position for her thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; patient; trustworthy. 1,020 5th Av., East 83d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, with knowledge of dressmaking; would do light chamberwork or wait on young ladies; city or country; good city reference. M. H., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. B., 1,696 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl; good seamstress; always willing and obliging; care of grown children or useful companion to elderly lady; best reference. J. C., 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRES.—By French seamstress; would wait upon lady; good city reference. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city reference; no objection to country. N. W., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; fully competent to take man's place; in private family; good personal reference. L. B., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress in private family; no objection to the country; nearly three years' reference. 159 West 73d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; has very good references from the best families, who can be seen at any time. 687 6th Av., second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork in a private family; four years, city reference. 202 East 22d St. Kane.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. N. C., Box 121 Times.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress or waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; with first-class references. 425 West 31st St., Lynch's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; understands care silver, plate, and wines; best city reference; wages, $20. K. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Take butler's place; trustworthy; with family going to the country; wages, $20; best family reference. 496 2d Av., near 28th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—In country; no objection to helping with the froning. M. D., 65 East 81st St.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Swedish girl as waitress or parlormaid; best city references. 416 East 15th

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Fairly Active Trade and Prices Generally Better.

FREE LOCAL SCALPING AND SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Strong--Corn Was Steady—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Active—Coffee Higher.

The wheat trading was fairly active, and prices very irregular, but the close was at an advance, owing to the increased demand from abroad, while local shorts covered freely and scalpers were active. Provisions failed to show much activity and values were steady. Cotton was active and higher, with heavy local covering. Coffee followed Europe and closed higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	62 @	62¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	31¾	31⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	54½@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.85 @	3.00
Cotton, middling uplands	6⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.20 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @	16¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.50 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, but closed strong at ¼@¾c advance, on better cables, firmer West, increased clearances, and better export demand, with local covering. Spot was more active on export account, with prices ¾c higher. Sales, 136,000 bushels, including to shippers 120,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¼c over May, in store, and ¼@1¼c over May, free on board, store; the trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 63c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 70⅞c....Clearances hence, 191,462 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 221,412 bushels....Receipts, 49,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 75,884 bushels; in the interior, 166,014 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and opened at a decline of ¼@⅜c, as following the West, but rallying ⅛@¼c on local covering, and closing steady and unchanged to ¼c down. Spot was in fair export demand at firm prices. Sales, 54,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels steamer mixed, to shippers, at ½@⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 50¾c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 51c, elevator....Receipts, 4,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 47,742 bushels; in the interior, 104,443 bushels....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 17,638 bushels.

OATS—Contracts declined ⅝@1c, with the West and corn; advanced ¼@⅝c, with wheat; closed steady and unchanged to ⅛c down, with a slow trade. Spot were dull and weak at ¼c decline....Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 35¾c for 20,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 31¾@31⅞c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 31c; rejected mixed, 30¾c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 32@32½c; track white, 36@41c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 95,550 bushels; exports, 90 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	2,410,000	61¼ @62⅛	62⅛
June	110,000	62 @62 9-16	62⅛
July	2,920,000	61 15-16@62¾	62⅝
August	80,000	62⅝ @63	63
September	265 000	62⅜ @63⅜	63⅜
October	50,000	63¾ @63¾	63¾
December	270,000	65 @65⅝	65⅝
Total	6,105,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	270,000	50¼@50¾	50⅝
July	180,000	50⅝@50 13-16	50⅝
September	60,000	51 @51¼	51¼
Total	510,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@..	31¾
May	170,000	31⅝ @32	32
July	60,000	32½ @32¾	32⅜
No. 2 white—			
April		@..	35¾
May	15,000	35¾ @..	35¾
Total	245,000		

FLOUR—The demand was very good, but the high prices asked checked business. Sales, 33,200 bbls, including 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.60; 2,800 bbls bakers' extra at $2.55@$2.70; 4,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$3; 2,600 bbls Winter clear at $2.85@$2.90; 2,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.20@$3.35; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75; 9,300 bbls City Mill patents, 7,100 bbls do clear, 1,500 bbls do No. 2, and 1,900 bbls do fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 7,460 bbls and 11,971 sacks; exports, 636 bbls and 27,031 sacks, from Atlantic ports, 51,214 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@..	$2.00@2.15
Supers	$1.95@2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.50
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.65
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.90
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts	.. @..	2.75@ 3.10
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.15
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
City patents	@..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	@..	3.20@ 3.35
City No. 2	@..	@ 2.60
City supers	@..	@ 2.40
City fine	@..	@ 2.30

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@2.00	@..
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ..
No. 2	Nominal.	2.40@ ..
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.20@2.50	2.50@2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Out of season.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Saganmore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 97c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and barely steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

SEED—Quiet and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 87½@90c; sharps, 80@85c; rye, nominal, at $2.50@$2.75 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cotton-meal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is firmness over prices for clover, under fair jobbing demand. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is offering little that is new. The trade is of a dragging character. It hesitates at recent prices, but probably is not prepared to buy at all freely. The export interest is especially slack. Possibly limited quantities of prime yellow, if on sale, at 26½c, would find a market in the Mediterranean, but sellers decline under 27c. The English market is dull around here, for the oil. For Germany and France there is also unimportant interest. Good off-grade yellow could be placed to buyers here at 26c for holding in material quantities, but about ¼c more is asked. The distributions here are a little more liberal, as made up of small lots, but do not show in the trading upon the open market. Crude in barrels is nominally $23@$24, the latter for choice. On light offerings sales of 100 bbls good off-grade yellow at 26¼c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills has hardly material demand hence, and is wanted at present only in a light way by the West, with prices unchanged. COCOANUT OIL is slow; Ceylon quoted at 5¾@5¾c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is strong and in steady demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is in light demand, with pure unracked white at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is strong; quoted at 54@55c. MENHADEN—Sales of 400 bbls crude, for export, at 20c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—Oil opened at 265; highest, 270; lowest, 215; closed, 217.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were under slack attention at the West, and in good degree neglected here, while their prices were variable, opening easier, selling off as the trading ran along, 10@12c on pork, 2@7 points on lard, and 2@5 points on bacon, but recovering and closing essentially as on Tuesday. The refiners here are very slow buyers, as the export interest is tame for the continent, but the West is having a freer general inquiry, not alone for lard, but covering bacon and compound lard, with the business in the latter sufficiently lively to stimulate values of all fats, which are helped as well by improved English markets.

LARD—Western steam was slow here. The lard refiners were doing little in tierced stock, but were interested moderately in tank lard, of which they took equal to 600 tcs, on private terms. The price of cash lard in tierces was rather nominal, at about $7.20, which was the rate for the close of the day before. City steam was steady, at $6.62½, with a moderate demand; April closed at $7.20, nominal; May at $7.30, nominal. Refined was in light demand; Continent quoted at $7.70; South American at $8. Compound lard, while active at the West, was quiet here; quoted at 5⅝@5¾c. The West closed at $6.97, nominal, for April, with May at $6.95@$6.97½, closing at $6.97½ bid; July at $7.10@$7.12½, closing at $7.12 asked; September at $7.20@$7.25, closing at $7.25.

PORK—Was slow here, after the extensive business of the day before, but ruled at steady prices; sales were 100 bbls for export. The West closed at $12.25, nominal, for April, with May at $12.25@$12.32, closing at $12.30; July at $12.42½@$12.55, closing at $12.52½. Prices here are: For mess, $13.00@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—Was without especial activity, but held up very well, although there were changes of about 5 points through the day. Short ribs at the West for April were at $6.25@$6.30, closing at $6.30 bid; May at $6.25@$6.30, closing at $6.30; July at $6.40@$6.42½, closing at $6.45; September at $6.55@$6.57½, closing at $6.57½.

CUT MEATS—City meats were held firmly, but buyers were indifferent. There was a line of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, taken up at 7c, and 10,000 lb do in lots, at 7c, besides 15 bxs clear bellies on private terms. Western meats are held at 9c for green hams, all averages, except 12 lb, which is held at 9¼c. City-pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6⅞@6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 9¼c for 12 lb and 9c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Was held firmly with a fair jobbing business. Packet, $8.50@$10; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS were held firmly and had moderate demand. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

TIERCED BEEF are steady and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 49,305 head; same time last year, 72,064 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; market 5@10c lower; $4.65@$5.25; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,043 head; 5@10c lower; $4.40@$5.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,251 head; steady; $4.50@$5.05. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened steady; $4.60@$5. Pittsburg—Active; $5.15@$5.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,627 head; $4.70@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; strong; $4.70@$5. Cleveland—Light grades and Yorkers, $5.15@$5.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $4.75@$5.30. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6⅝c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is taking on a better volume, and by reason of a firmer advance by private dispatch in the English market of one shilling. There is no city on offer by which a sellers' rate can be figured upon exactly, and the best that can be done is to give the price which buyers would pay, and that is 4¾c. It is certain that Australian could not be brought here, except at some improvement on its recent price, and by that much its competition with American is lessened to the advantage of the latter. Australian is quoted at 5¼c asked. There are no signs that buyers will pay more for the country-made lots, which for the day have been sold at just steady figures, and 170,000 lb placed at 4⅝@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, after the extensive buying for the West as noted in our previous report, with only a limited quantity left for offer at Eastern markets, the position is left somewhat nominal. Parties having small lots on offer, and which the West would not take because of the quantity, are at the pleasure of the home buyers as far as getting a price; by comparison it is low; the West would probably pay with large lots on offer equal to 9¼c, delivered to their home markets, as Chicago keeps to 9½c, but nothing has been done yet over 9c, delivered at Chicago, and as noted in our previous report. For lard stearine the market is slow and nominally 9c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet but firmer, with local shorts covering and Europe buying, and the close steady at 15@25 points advance. Havre was steady at 1@1¼f advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 16@16¼c for No. 7 and 14⅜@15c for No. 8. Sales, 1,004 bags Maracaibo and 697 bags Central American on private terms. To-day's sales—Opening, Call—1 A. M.—June, 250 bags at 13.85c; September, 1,500 bags at 14c; December, 250 bags at 13.95c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—April, 500 bags at 14.35c; May, 250 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 13.95c, 1,000 bags at 14c, 1,000 bags at 14.05c; June, 1,000 bags at 13.90c; July, 750 bags at 14.10c, 750 bags at 14.05c, 500 bags at 14.10c, 250 bags at 14.15c; September, 250 bags at 14c, 1,000 bags at 14.05c; October, 750 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.05c; December, 2,000 bags at 14c; total, 11,000 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for October; total for day, 13,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.30@14.40	16.00@16.10
May	14.05@14.10	15.80@15.90
June	13.90@13.95	15.85@15.90
July	14.10@14.15	15.60@15.65
August	14.05@14.10	15.25@15.35
September	14.00@14.10	14.95@15.00
October	14.05@14.15	14.65@14.75
November	13.95@14.05	14.40@14.50
December	13.95@14.00	14.30@14.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	213,922
Arrivals	..
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,118
Total stock in New-York to-day	207,804
Total stock in Baltimore	26,925
Arrivals	..
Total	26,925
Deliveries yesterday	415—26,510
Total stock in New-Orleans	14,968
Arrivals	..
Total	14,968
Deliveries yesterday	236—14,732
Total stock in other ports	..
Total	41,242
Total stock in United States	249,046
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 16	55,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 16	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 16	103,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 11	12,000
Total	412,000
Same time 1894	461,046
	528,599

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16 @16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standard:

No. 1..90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @30	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Palo	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25 @25½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with a heavy scalping business and considerable buying for outside account near the close. Liverpool was steady at 6⅛@7 points advance, and the close here was steady at 10@13 points over Tuesday. Spot was dull at 1-16c advance, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7⅛
Middling uplands	6⅞

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.80@6.81	6.76	6.75	200
May	6.80@6.81	6.80	6.70	14,800
June	6.77@6.78	6.80	6.64	60,400
July	6.81@6.82	6.83	6.68	20,100
August	6.85@6.86	6.87	6.71	132,100
September	6.85@6.86	6.88	6.72	19,300
October	6.88@6.89	6.90	6.75	36,400
November	6.92@6.94	6.92	6.79	3,000
December	6.96@6.98	6.96	6.83	1,100
January	7.01@7.03	7.02	6.92	2,200
February	.. @..	..	..	..
March	.. @..	..	..	..
Total				289,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1559	5180	3115	3223	..	..
New-Orleans	3318	8753	4936	1168	..	..
Mobile	117	481	29	21	..	..
Savannah	967	1341	495	316	..	..
Charleston	404	563	548	235	..	..
Wilmington	39	184	219	25	..	..
Norfolk	176	539	1282	217	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	800	613	650	..	..
Boston	1380	878	2105	1801	..	..
Philadelphia	451	1158	..	751	..	..
West Point	..	728	1064	433	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8401	20605	14406	8840	..	..
This day last week	13312	15314	26288	8081	11862	10717
This day last year	7177	11077	7206	8632	6584	5926

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades scarce, and a firm market reported, with demand good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Good	19@21	Choice	35@38
Prime	5 @5½	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Puerto Rico	26@33
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales, 1,600 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined fairly active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 18 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4¾	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Granulated	4	15-16@4¼	
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4¾	
Crushed	4	9-16@4¾	
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3	11-16@3⅞	
No. 1		3¾ @3	9-16
No. 2		3⅝ @3	11-16
No. 7		3 7-16@3⅝	
No. 8		3⅜ @3	7-16
No. 9		3 5-16@3½	
No. 10		3¼ @3	7-16
No. 11		3⅛ @3	5-16
No. 12		3 1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)		3 @..	
No. 14 (net)		2⅞ @..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Shipping samples of beans are shown from the steamers in from Mediterranean ports, but the cargoes have not been discharged as yet. Owners are naming about 5c less on good-sized lots, and there is an easy feeling. Domestic are affected to some extent by the weakness in foreign, but the very light receipts check any serious pressure to sell. The light business passing at the moment is on about the basis of our reduced figures, and only choicest marks will bring the outside rates. We quote, for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.70@$2.72½; do, pea, $2.10@$2.12½; do, medium, $2.10; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2.05; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.30@$2.50; do, foreign, pea, $1.95@$2; do, foreign, medium, $1.90@$2; green peas, barrels, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—The market is held unchanged, but receipts are fair, and holders are disposed to meet the moderate demand promptly at the prices quoted.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Creamery, extra	20	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16	@17	
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@15	
Welsh tubs, extra	17	@17½	
Welsh tubs, firsts	15½	@16½	
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@15	
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20	@..	
Creamery, firsts	18	@19	
Creamery, seconds	15	@17	
Creamery, thirds	12	@14	
Imitation creamery, firsts	14	@16	
Imitation creamery, seconds	9	@11	
Dairy, firsts	12¾	@13½	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8	@9	
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11	@12	
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10	@11	
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½	@9	
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@..	

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½	@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12	@13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11	@..
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½	@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12	@13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11	@..
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9	@10
Western—		
Creamery, June	9	@15
Factory	7½	@9

CHEESE—New cheese is quiet; small full cream is within the range of 9@10c, while large is in small offering. Old stock receives but moderate attention, and holders are free sellers.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy.	11	@11½	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy.	10¾	@11	
State, full cream, large, choice	10	@10¼	
State, full cream, large, prime	9	@ 9¾	
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7½	@ 8¾	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@11¾	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8	@11	
State, part skims, small size, choice	7	@..	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4	@ 6	
State, part skims, large size, choice	5¾	@ 6	
State, part skims, common	2	@ 3	
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@ 4½	
State, full skims	1	@ 1¾	

EGGS—There is a firm market at about the old prices, with a fair demand and moderate receipts. There is considerable buying at primary points for cold storage.

State and Pennsylvania	18	@..	
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12¾	@..	
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11¾	@12½	
Duck	22	@25	
Goose	35	@..	

FRUITS—FRESH—Supply of apples light; demand fair, and prices a shade firmer. Florida strawberries steady for fancy, but receipts largely below prime, and these have to go at easy prices. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; spy, $3@$4; russet, $2.50@$3.50; Ben Davis, $4@$4.50; common fruit, $2@$2.50; cranberries, per crate, $2@$3. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 15@30c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples are without change in demand or price. Very little stock coming forward, and buyers show no interest to speak of. Sun-dried weak and dull, but are in small supply. Chops wanted. Cores and skins steady. Nothing doing in small fruits, except in raspberries, and these are having a little jobbing demand. California fruits bring late prices in a jobbing way, but buyers for round lots could secure concessions. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ¼@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21c; cherries, 12@12½c; plums, State, 4¼@5c; blackberries, 5c; apricots, 6@9½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@18c; do, unpeeled, 6@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

GAME—Fresh snipe and plover fairly plentiful, quiet, and unchanged. Few wild ducks, and little demand. We quote: Golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; English snipe, $1.50@$1.75; grass plover, 00@75c; sand snipe, 25@30c; wild ducks, mallard, per pair, 40@60c; do, black, 40@50c; do, common, 15@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Twenty-two cars of fresh stock in to-day. Fowls in heavy supply, and, while prices did not change much, the market closed weaker. Turkeys, ducks, and geese are lower and dull. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 10@10¼c; do, Southern, 8½@9c; chickens, 9@10c; old roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.25; pigeons, 35@50c.

DRESSED—Fresh fowls are in moderate supply and firm; sales mainly at 11c; some ordinary lots a shade lower, but a few special marks of near-by Western are held at 11½c, and smallish sales have reached that in instances. Old cocks higher. Turkeys firm, but rarely of desirable quality. Philadelphia broilers more plentiful and easier. Squabs dull and lower. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, per lb, 10@14c; fowls, 10½@11c; old cocks, 7½@8c; ducks, 8@12c; geese, 5@8c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 30@40c; ducks, Spring, Long Island 35@40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. We quote, for No. 1 Western frozen: Turkeys, 12@15c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 10@10½c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are about steady on the moderate receipts, but trading is light; foreign stock fairly active and steady. Kale and spinach in pretty good demand. Cabbages selling well.

Asparagus, per dozen	$3.00@$5.50
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 3.25
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	5.25@ 5.50
Cabbage, imported, per 100	7.00@12.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 6.00
Onions, Red River, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.40@ 1.50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.70@ 1.75
Ratishes, per 100 bunches	50@ 1.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	3.00@ 5.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per carrier	2.50@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$8.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	4.00@ 4.50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ ..
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.12@ 2.37
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.30
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.37
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.25@ 2.35
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.75@ 4.00
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double head	2.25@ 2.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady, but quiet. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; do, clover mixed, 55@60c; do, clover, 40@50c. Rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—Prices rule steady, with a moderate local demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@7
State N. Y., crop 1893, med. to prime	2½	@3
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	2½	@4
State N. Y., old olds	2	@3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@..
Bavarian, new	22	@25
Bohemian, new	23	@27
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Offerings light and demand good at firm prices.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @14
Buenos Ayres,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Untoward Incidents Depress Prices in the Early Trading.

BUT THE MARKET CLOSED STRONG

A Dividend Passed—Sharp Advances in Manhattan and Tennessee Coal and Iron—Municipal Versus Railway Bonds.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Several incidents tended to produce uneasiness during the morning, but beyond creating temporary depression they had little final influence. The St. Paul earnings for the second week in April showing a decrease of over $71,000, induced some selling by London, but the final price for the stock was only ⅛ below its best of the day, and its net loss was only ¼. The authoritative announcement that the negotiations between the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies had fallen through caused free selling of the first-named stock, and it broke to 31⅜, but its final price was 32¾, a net loss of ¼. Covering of shorts undoubtedly lent strength to the stock in the late trading.

The passing of the Baltimore and Ohio dividend was not altogether unexpected, but when it was announced the stock broke from 55 to 51⅜. Subsequently the price rallied to 53, so that the net loss was 2½ points. The action of the Directors was regarded as wise under the circumstances, but there was some criticism of the management for having permitted the publication in recent months of statements going to show that the company was in better condition than at any other time in fifteen years. The coal stocks were notably strong, particularly Reading, which scored a net advance of 1⅛ points. The movement in Reading was attributed to the clique which recently manipulated New-England, and, as in the case of New-England, it was based on a mystery. A story was widely circulated that prominent financial interests had taken the coal situation in hand and that a settlement of all the difficulties might be announced over night.

Sharp advances in Manhattan and in Tennessee Coal and Iron were features of the day. Manhattan scored a net gain of 4½ points and Tennessee one of 1½ points. The movement in the former was unexplained. The stock is closely held, and is therefore easily manipulated at any time. The buying of Tennessee was general, the outlook for the company in the event of a revival in business being particularly promising. The Vanderbilts were less active than on recent days, but they continued firm, all of the group scoring fractional gains.

Outside of the weakness in General Electric, the Industrial group was strong. Sugar closed at its top price of the day, 105½, a gain of a point. Chicago Gas at the close was up ⅞, while Leather preferred gained 1⅜ and Tobacco 1¼ points. Other members of the group were dull but firm.

Bond dealers are discussing the relative advantages of investments in municipal over railway issues in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the income tax invalid as against municipal bonds. Those who make a specialty of dealings in municipal bonds lay stress on the fact of their exemption, and hold that they are worth several per cent. more than railway issues in consequence. The fact is, however, that the discrimination against railway issues should not exceed a fraction of a mill, for on a 4½ per cent. basis the tax amounts to 90 cents per $1,000. Thus, by paying 1 per cent. more for a municipal bond, the purchaser is paying an income tax for eleven years in advance, and by paying an increase of 2 per cent. he is capitalizing the income tax forever. It is therefore clear that a municipal bond should not sell for more than 2 per cent. above a railway bond of the same classification, but at present, owing to lack of appreciation of the facts set forth, the difference between the two classes of issues is much wider.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money easier. The loan rates were due to an increase in the supply, rather than to any active demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper in somewhat better demand, with rates in favor of the seller, owing to the limited supply in the market. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' commission-house acceptances as well as for four months' single names, 5½ per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $97,200,383, and the balances were $5,113,686. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $346,072.

Money in London, on call, ½ per cent, closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull, but very firm, particularly in the late trade, when demand bills sold at $4.89½. Nominal rates were advanced ½c, to $4.89 for sixty days', and $4.90¼ for demand. Actual assets were $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½@5.16¾ for long, and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks, at 95 5-16@95⅜ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—25c discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—80c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$30,743,684
Imports for the same period	13,514,925
Net exports	$17,228,759
Net exports to date, 1894	8,528,013
Net exports to date, 1893	36,716,904
Net exports to date, 1892	7,231,300

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of anthracite coal for the month of March, 1895, compared with the corresponding period last year:

Regions.	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Wyoming	1,005,503	1,344,532	Inc.. 560,970
Lehigh	626,285	440,259	Inc.. 180,025
Schuylkill	1,229,877	774,268	Inc.. 455,608
Total	3,761,665	2,565,060	Inc...1,196,604
For year:			
Wyoming	5,460,358	4,078,601	Inc...1,381,756
Lehigh	1,495,283	1,246,238	Inc.. 249,045
Schuylkill	3,002,804	2,272,752	Inc.. 730,052
Total ton'ge.	9,958,446	7,597,592	Inc...2,350,853

The stock of coal on hand at tidewater shipping points March 31, 1895, was 893,922 tons; on Feb. 28, 1895, 690,658 tons, an increase of 203,264 tons.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	144	148	...
American Cotton	27⅜	27½	27	27½	27⅜	27½	400
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	74	74½	390
*American Sugar Refining	104½	105¾	104½	105½	105⅜	105½	28,928
American Sugar Refining pf	95½	96	95⅝	96	95⅜	96	740
*American Tobacco	92	92	91	91	90	92½	40
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	6	1,950
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	2,062
Baltimore & Ohio	55	55	51¼	53	52¾	53	10
Canadian Southern	52	52⅜	51½	52⅜	52	52¼	4,515
Central Pacific	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	42½	42⅝	1,621
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	230
Chicago Gas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	200
Chicago & Northwestern	70⅜	71⅜	70⅛	71⅜	71⅜	71⅝	115
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	94	6,485
C., C., C. & St. L	73¼	73½	72½	73¼	73	73⅜	3,147
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	39	39½	39	39½	39¼	39½	1,442
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	87	88	87	88	88	88½	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	58⅞	59¼	58⅝	59¼	59⅛	59⅜	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	64⅝	65	64⅜	65	65	65½	11,485
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼	7	160
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¼	26	875
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	26	26½	26	26½	26⅜	26½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	135½	135½	135½	135½	135	136	300
Delaware & Hudson	126	126¾	126	126⅝	126½	126¾	800
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¼	160¾	160¼	160¾	160½	160¾	100
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	12⅞	13¼	1,121
Denver & Rio Grande pf	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	5,210
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	32	32	32	32	31	...	100
D. & C. F., 2d in. pd	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	540
Flint & Père Marquette	12⅜	13½	12¾	13⅛	13	13¼	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	32	647
General Electric	32½	32⅝	31¾	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	1,300
Illinois Central	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90¼	91½	25,050
Iowa Central pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	7¼	7¾	225
Laclede Gas pf	23	23	23	23	22	23	300
Lake Erie & Western	83	83	83	83	83	85	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	18½	19⅞	18½	19¾	19⅝	19¾	100
Lake Shore	77	77	76¾	76¾	76¼	77½	5,075
*Long Island Traction	141	141½	141	141½	141¼	141½	680
Louisville & Nashville	89	9	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	913
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	53⅜	53¼	53	53¾	53⅜	53½	800
Manhattan Beach	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	2,460
Manhattan Con	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	100
Michigan Central	114	118½	114	118¾	117½	118¼	100
Minnesota Iron	98½	99½	98½	99½	99¼	99½	6,844
Missouri Pacific	47½	47½	47	47	46	50	520
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16	16	15⅞	16	16	16	300
*National Lead Co	28	29	28	29	28	29	1,303
*National Lead Co. pf	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	32⅜	32¾	2,370
National Linseed Oil	85½	85½	85½	85½	85	85½	300
National Starch	24½	24½	23½	23⅝	23½	24½	556
National Starch 2d pf	7	8	7	7½	7½	7¾	1,432
New-Jersey Central	26	26	26	26	25	26	1,300
New-York Central	93¾	95¼	93¾	95⅛	95	95¼	200
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	98⅜	98⅝	2,970
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	1,285
New-York, Lack. & Western	117	120¼	117	120¼	118	120¼	3,353
N. Y., L. E. & W	117	117	117	117	117	117	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10⅝	35
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¼	12½	258
North American	36	36⅛	36	36	36	36⅜	310
Northern Pacific	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	300
Northern Pacific pf	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛	1,385
Ontario & Western	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	256
Oregon S. L. & U. N	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	701
Pacific Mail	6	6	6	6	6	6	500
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	23	23¼	23	23⅝	23	23¼	400
Philadelphia & Reading	13¾	14¼	13¾	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	22,950
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	28	28	28	28	30	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	48	48	48	48	48½	...
Pullman Palace Car Co	160	160½	160¼	160¾	162	170	230
Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	3	300
Quicksilver pf	16½	18	16½	17½	18	19	700
Rio Grande Western	16	16	16	16	16	16½	100
Rio Grande Western pf	42	42	41¾	41¾	41¾	43	256
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	114	114	114	114	113½	114	17
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5½	40
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅝	810
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2¼	2	2	2⅛	1	2⅛	300
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	33	33½	710
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	110	110	110	108	111	100
Southern Pacific	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	500
Southern Railway	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	1,500
Southern Railway pf	33¾	34¼	33⅜	34¼	34¼	34½	522
Tennessee Coal & Iron	19⅞	21¼	19⅜	21¼	21	21⅜	5,430
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	74	75	74	75	73	77	300
Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	560
Union Pacific	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	100
Union Pacific, D. & G	5⅞	5½	5	5	4⅞	5¼	200
United States Cordage	5⅞	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	605
United States Cordage pf	9⅞	9¾	9¼	9¼	9	9⅝	930
United States Cordage gtd	20½	20½	19	19	17	19	35
United States Rubber	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	100
*United States Leather	14	14¼	13¾	14	14	14⅜	3,765
*United States Leather pf	77	78	77	78	77½	77⅝	2,574
Wabash	6¼	6½	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6¾	300
Wabash pf	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	520
Western Union Telegraph	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	88⅜	88⅜	88½	2,446
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	1,010
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	42	43⅜	100

*Unlisted. Total sales.....182,356

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 2,000 ... 37½
Atch T & S F 4s 5,000s3 ... 70¼ 4,000 ... 70¼ 5,000 ... 70¼ 5,000 ... 70¼ 27,000 ... 70¼ 12,000 ... 70 35,000 ... 70¼ 2,500 ... 70¼ 6,000 ... 70¼
Atch, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 15,000 ... 22⅝ 60,000 ... 22½ 20,000 ... 22⅝ 20,000s20F ... 22⅝ 20,000 ... 22⅝ 5,000c ... 22⅝ 10,000 ... 22⅝ 11,000 ... 22⅝ 5,000 ... 22⅞ 13,000 ... 23 15,000 ... 23¼ 2,000 ... 23¼ 5,000 ... 23⅛ 30,000 ... 23¼ 10,000s15F ... 23⅛ 5,000s3 ... 23⅛
Atlan & Pac Inc 14,000 ... 3⅜
Central Div 1,000 ... 3½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 25,000 ... 109¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000 ... 93 ... 107
Bur, C R & N 1st 5,000 ... 107
Canada So 1st, Gtd 1,000 ... 109¼ 1,000 ... 109¼ 8,000 ... 109¾
C of N J G M 5s Registered 500 ... 110½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 ... 104½
Ches & O Con 5s 2,000 ... 106½
C & O Gen 4½s 8,000 ... 74⅝
C & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 2,000 ... 93 2d Consol 4s 5,000 ... 86
Chi, B & Q Iowa Div 4s 2,000 ... 96½ Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 ... 88
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 3,000 ... 99½
Chi, B & Q Conv 7s 8,000 ... 119½
C & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000 ... 121½
C & E Ill Gen 5s 7,000 ... 100½
C G L & C Co 1st 1,000 ... 94½
C & Ind Coal 1st 3,000 ... 97½ 5,000 ... 98½
Cin, D & I 1st 5s 2,000 ... 102¾
Clev, Lor & W 1st 5,000 ... 104¾ 5,000 ... 105
Comstock Tun 1st Inc 4s, Stamped 5,000 ... 7
Den & Rio G 1st 3,000 ... 115½ 5,000 ... 115⅞
Dul & I R 1st 5,000 ... 92½
E. Tn. Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 6,000 ... 106
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 6,000 ... 106½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 ... 93
Equitable G & F of Chicago 1st 7,000 ... 95
Gal Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 6,000 ... 93 5,000 ... 93¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000 ... 90 2,000 ... 89⅞
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 5,000 ... 99¾
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 1,000 ... 70 4,000 ... 70¼
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 10,000 ... 106¼ 20,000 ... 106
Ky Cent 1st 4s 1,000sF ... 84
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 8,000 ... 93¾ 5,000 ... 93
L S & M So Div Bds 2,000 ... 110¾
Lehigh Val Term 5s 10,000 ... 106½
Lehigh & W B Con Assented 2,000 ... 104
Lo, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s 10,000 ... 30
La & Mo River 1st 5,000 ... 114
Lo & Nash Cons 2,000 ... 107¼
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 1,000 ... 97¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 ... 71
Mich Cent Cons 1s 2,000 ... 119½
Minn & St L 1st Southwestern Ext 8,000 ... 118½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ... 83⅞ 13,000 ... 83¾ 1,000 ... 83⅝ 12,000 ... 83⅜ 1,000 ... 83⅞
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000 ... 57 17,000 ... 57¼ 13,000 ... 57½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 10,000 ... 88¾ 10,000s3 ... 86⅞ 6,000 ... 86⅞ 8,000 ... 86¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000 ... 80⅝ 2,000 ... 80⅝ 3,000 ... 80¼ 28,000 ... 80¾ 10,000 ... 80⅞
Mob & O G M 4s 5,000 ... 63
Mutual Union Tel 6s 50,000 ... 115
Nash, C & St L 1st 10,000 ... 130 4,000 ... 130¼ 10,000 ... 130
N Y Cent Deb 5s 3,000 ... 106 Registered 5,000 ... 106
N Y, C & St L 4s 2,000 ... 102
N Y & Nor 1st 5s 10,000 ... 116
N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s 2,000 ... 106
Nor Pac 1st, Reg 5,000 ... 115¾ 5,000 ... 115⅞
Nor Pac 2d, Coup 3,000 ... 90
Nor Pac 3d, Coup 5,000 ... 59
Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000 ... 30¼ 88,000 ... 30
Nor P Col Tr Notes 15,000s20F ... 77 5,000 ... 77
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000 ... 91
Ohio River R R 1st 1,000 ... 100½
Ohio & Miss 2d 1,000 ... 114¾
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 6,000 ... 49
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 1,000 ... 90½
Peo G & C of Chi 1st Cons 6s 19,000 ... 91
Peo, Dec & Evans 1st 1,000 ... 97½
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 10,000 ... 27⅜ 16,000 ... 27⅜ 5,000 ... 27⅜ 10,000 ... 27⅝ 2d Pf Inc 10,000 ... 15¼ 10,000 ... 16 20,000 ... 16¼ 2,000 ... 16½ 20,000 ... 16½ 20,000 ... 16¾ 1,000 ... 16½ 3d Pf Inc 10,000 ... 10¾ 10,000 ... 11 11,000 ... 11¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s 2,000 ... 73 4,000 ... 73¼ 2,000 ... 73½ 5,000 ... 73¾ 18,000 ... 74 Trust Receipts 25,000 ... 65 5,000 ... 65¼ 25,000 ... 65⅜ 20,000 ... 65¾ 3,000b3 ... 65⅞ 10,000b3 ... 66 50,000 ... 65¾ 7,000b3 ... 65½ 27,000 ... 65¼ 13,000 ... 65⅜ 5,000 ... 65¾ 5,000 ... 65⅝
Rio Grande W 1st 1,000 ... 69 5,000 ... 69½ 5,000 ... 69¾ 56,000 ... 70 10,000 ... 70¼ 7,000 ... 70⅝ 2,000 ... 70 4,000 ... 70¾ 5,000 ... 70⅝
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 4,000 ... 104¼
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000 ... 74⅞ 1,000 ... 75
St L & S F 2d Class B 2,000 ... 112½ Class C 2,000 ... 112¼
St L & S F Con 4s 500 ... 50
St L S W 1st 5,000 ... 72⅞ 20,000s3 ... 72⅞ 9,000 ... 72⅞
St P & Sioux City 1st 1,000 ... 124
St L S W 2d Inc 1,000 ... 25½ 5,000 ... 25½ 1,000 ... 25½ 9,000 ... 26 5,000 ... 25¾ 20,000 ... 26 10,000 ... 25½ 20,000 ... 26
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 2,000 ... 118½
San An & Ar P 4s 12,000 ... 60 20,000 ... 60¼ 3,000 ... 60¾
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 6,000 ... 91⅝ 5,000 ... 91¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 17,000 ... 87⅞ 1,000 ... 88 7,000 ... 87¾ 5,000 ... 87⅞ 32,000 ... 88 27,000 ... 88⅛ 14,000 ... 88¼ 5,000 ... 88½ 10,000 ... 88¾ 45,000 ... 88½
Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 1,000 ... 86
Tenn Div 6s 2,000 ... 84
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000 ... 93¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000 ... 89¼ 1,000 ... 89⅝ 10,000 ... 89¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000 ... 25⅞ 15,000 ... 26 5,000 ... 26¼ 35,000 ... 26⅜ 7,000 ... 26½ 20,000 ... 26⅝ 49,000 ... 26¾ 6,000 ... 26⅝ 32,000 ... 26¼ 6,000 ... 26½ 5,000 ... 26⅜ 13,000 ... 26 10,000b3 ... 26 3,000 ... 26
Tol, A A & Cad 5s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ... 69¾ 3,000 ... 69⅞
Tol, A A & Mt 1st 6s Trust Receipts 2,000 ... 70
T, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000 ... 61 5,000 ... 61¼
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000 ... 94 5,000 ... 94¼
Union Pac 1st, 1896 11,000 ... 104¼ 3,000 ... 104⅜ 3,000 ... 104⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1897 22,000 ... 104¾
Union Pac 1st, 1898 6,000 ... 104⅝ 3,000 ... 104⅞
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000 ... 87 Stamped 3,000 ... 87¼
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 13,000 ... 35
U S Leather Co 6s 1,000 ... 113½ 2,000 ... 113½
Wabash 1st 5s 12,000 ... 106 5,000 ... 106¼ 12,000 ... 106¾ 6,000 ... 106½
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 11,000 ... 67⅝ 24,000 ... 68 1,000 ... 68¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 13,000 ... 105½
W N C 1st 6s 5,000 ... 111 10,000 ... 111½

Total sales.....$2,351,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	170	
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	40
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	112½	115
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
*Bay State Gas	15	16
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P.	19	
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	57	60
Chicago & Alton	147	150
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	94½	95½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	
Col. & Hocking Coal	4½	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf	67	68
Commercial Cable	137	
Consolidated Coal	29	31
D. M. & Ft. D	5	7
*D., S. S. & A	2½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	10
Edison Electric Illum. of N. Y	96¾	98½
Erie Tel. & Tel	50	51
Evansville & Terre Haute	41½	50
Great Northern pf	105	107
G. B. & W., t. r	⅛	1
G. R. & W. pf., t. r	1½	2
Homestake	21	
Kan. & Michigan	8½	9
Keokuk & D. M	2¼	3
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	
Laclede Gas	25⅝	26
Long Island	85	87
L., N. A. & C. pf	21	24
L. St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	115	
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National certificates	1⅛	1½
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26½	27
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	47¼	48½
National Starch 1st pf	17	18
New Cent. Coal	44	
N. Y. & N. H	6	9
N. Y. & N. H	3½	
N. Y., C. & St. L	200	203
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	14	14½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	62	68
Norfolk Southern	21¼	
Norfolk & Western	31½	
Norfolk & Western pf	3½	3½
Ontario Mining	14¾	15½
Oregon Improvement	10	12
Oregon R. & N	9	11
Pennsylvania Coal	18	20
Peoria & East	300	
P., C. & St. L	3½	5
P., F. W. & C. 1st	16½	18
P., F. W. & C. sp	156	158
Rens. & Sar	148	
St. Louis Southern	180	185
St. Paul & Duluth	96	
St. Paul & Duluth pf	25	28
St. P., M. & M	87	90
Silver Bullion certificates	104½	107½
Southern Cotton Oil	67⅛	69½
T. P. Land Tr	86	90
Toledo & Ohio Central	8½	9
Tol. & O. C. pf	44	48
Wheeling & L. E.	76¼	80
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	
Laclede Gas	25⅝	26
Long Island	85	87
L., N. A. & C. pf	21	24
L. St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	115	
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	1⅝	2½
United States Express	41	43
United States Rubber pf	93½	93⅞
Utica & Black River	150	
Wells-Fargo Express	105	109
*West. U. Beef	8½	10
Wisconsin Central	4	4½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	104⅜	105½	104½	105½	25,250
Am. Tobacco	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	20
At., T. & S.F.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	130
Chi. Gas	70⅝	71⅜	70¼	71⅜	115
C. R.I. & Pac.	64⅜	65½	64⅜	65⅝	1,890
Chi., B. & Q.	72⅜	73¼	72½	73⅛	1,890
C., M. & S. P.	58⅞	59¼	58⅜	59¼	9,450
Ch. & N. W.	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	810
Cent. of N. J.	93⅜	95¼	93⅜	95¼	1,250
Del. & Hud.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126½	100
D.&C.F.2d.pd.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	250
Gen. Electric	32¾	32¾	31⅜	32⅜	7,710
L. I. Traction	8⅝	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	1,910
Lake E. & W.	19½	19½	19½	19½	300
Lou. & Nash.	53½	53½	52⅞	53⅜	1,230
Manhattan	115¼	118	115¼	118	430

Total sales.....77,230

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A	22½	23¼	22½	23¼	$12,000
Col. Mid. 1st	70½	70½	70½	70½	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 5s	80¼	81	80½	81	6,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	6,000
Read. 1st pf. in	27½	27½	27½	27½	3,000
Read. 2d pf. in	16	16¼	16	16¼	8,000
Read. gen	74	74	74	74	$10,000
Rio G. W. 4s	70	70	70	70	4,000
Union El. 1st	94	94	94	94	2,000
St.L.S.W. 1st	72¾	73	72¾	73	10,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	26½	26½	26	26	17,000
Wabash 2d	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	3,000

Total sales.....$85,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con.Cal.&Va.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	100
Hale & Norc.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	500

Total sales.....1,100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mollie Gibson.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	300
Mexican	.90	.90	.90	.90	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	907,000
July option	57½	58¼	57¼	58⅛	109,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158	162
American Bank Note Company	34	38
American Grocery 1st pf	34	
American Typefounders	2½	5
American Typefounders' pf	20½	
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104½	105¾
†Atlantic Trust	192	204
Barney & Smith Car common	15¾	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	89	99
Barney &

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
284 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promtly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Chas. F. E. Kisel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson.
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson,
Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.
1ST MTGE. 6 o/o BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the New-York General Reorganization Committee, the London Bondholders' Committee and Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, acting on behalf of Dutch bondholders, the undersigned Joint Executive Reorganization Committee has formulated a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, WHICH PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED BY

The New-York General Reorganization Committee,

The London Bondholders' Committee, and Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam.

Copies of the plan and reorganization agreement can be obtained from either of the committees or the depositaries named below.

The following securities are now called for deposit under the reorganization plan and agreement:

ATCHISON GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT BONDS, WITH COUPON NO. 9 OF JANUARY 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds will receive under the plan:
75 per cent. of the principal in new general mortgage four per cent. one-hundred-year gold bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1895;
40 per cent. in four per cent. one-hundred-year adjustment bonds, bearing interest payable only out of net earnings, non-cumulative to July 1, 1900, and cumulative after that date,
and one per cent on the deposited bonds will be paid in cash at the time of deposit in respect of three months' interest thereon, if deposited on or before the 10th day of June, 1895.

ATCHISON FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, CLASS A, WITH COUPON NO. 4 OF APRIL 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED, and

ATCHISON INCOME BONDS OF 1889, WITH COUPON NO. 5 OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds are assessed four per cent., of which two per cent. must be paid at the time of deposit of the bonds the balance when the new securities are ready for delivery.

These bonds are entitled under the plan to receive 113 per cent. of their par value in five per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the new company.

ATCHISON FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, CLASS B, WITH COUPON NO. 4 OF APRIL 1, 1894, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT THERETO ATTACHED.

These bonds are assessed four per cent., of which two per cent. must be paid at the time of deposit of the bonds, the balance when the new securities are ready for delivery.

These bonds are entitled under the plan to receive 118 per cent. of their par value in five per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the new company.

ATCHISON CAPITAL STOCK.

The stock is assessed $10 per share, of which $3 must be paid at the time of deposit, and the balance in installments of not more than $3 each at intervals of not less than thirty days, when called for by the Joint Executive Committee. The whole assessment may be paid at the time of deposit if desired.

Stockholders will receive for each $100 share and assessment of $10 paid thereon, $100 in common stock, $10 in preferred stock.

Securities must be deposited with and the assessment paid to the following depositaries:

IN NEW-YORK:
Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Second Mortgage A and B Bonds.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Income Bonds of 1889.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company,
65 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company Capital Stock.

IN BOSTON:
For all Bonds:
Agency of the Union Trust Company of New-York, 95 Milk Street, Boston.
For Stock only:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston.

IN LONDON:
For all Bonds:
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED.
who will receive deposits of bonds and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor as agents on behalf of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
For Stock:
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED,
who will receive deposits of stock and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor and receive payment of installments of the assessment as agents on behalf of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

IN AMSTERDAM:
For all Bonds:
Hope & Company, who will receive deposits of bonds and issue Certificates of Deposit therefor as agents on behalf of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
For Stock only:
Maatschappij tot beheer van het Administratiekantoor opgericht door.
Hubrecht, Van Harencarspel & Vas Visser.

Arrangements have been made to issue in London, Amsterdam, and Boston, as well as in New-York, uniform reorganization certificates of deposit of the Union Trust Company of New-York for General Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, Class A and Class B, and uniform reorganization certificates of deposit of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposits of stock in New-York, Boston, and London. Application will be promptly made to list on the New-York Stock Exchange all such certificates of deposit wherever issued.

Holders of the above-described bonds and stock desiring to participate in the reorganization must deposit their securities with and pay their assessments to the respective depositaries on or before the 10th day of June, 1895, after which date no deposits can be received without the consent of the Joint Executive Committee.

Deposits will be simultaneously received by the several depositaries beginning with the 11th day of April, 1895.

Dated April 10, 1895.

EDWARD KING,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
} Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
Counsel to the Committee.

The plan above referred to having been submitted to the General Reorganization Committee, at a meeting held the 14th day of March, 1895, was unanimously approved.

R. SOMERS HAYES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
WILLIAM ROTCH,
B. RODMAN WELD,
} General Reorganization Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Notice of Trustees' Sale
UNDER
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
4 Per Cent. Trust Indenture of Oct. 5, 1886.

Under and in pursuance of the powers vested in the undersigned, the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, by the trust indenture executed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, party of the first part; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, parties of the second part; and the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, party of the third part, dated October 5th, 1886, the said the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, all the mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company held by it subject to the lien of said trust indenture, together with the coupons thereon, which said bonds and coupons are substantially as follows, to wit:

1. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to the sum of sixteen millions at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Western Division, dated July 1, 1880,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

2. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to two millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Central Division, dated March 1, 1882,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

The sale will be made in accordance with the written request of the holders of a majority of the bonds secured by the said trust indenture of October 5, 1886, and under the provisions thereof and the powers conferred thereby.

The terms of sale may be examined on or after March 25, 1895, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated New-York, March 12, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, April 22, 1895, at same hour and place.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2663	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1401	1701	1942	2219	2557	2739	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1742	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2585	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

Meetings and Elections.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

April 17, 1895.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
April 13, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD ST.,
New-York, April 17, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 201.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for March, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
Nos. 26-28 Ferry Street, New-York,
April 16th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this dey declared a dividend of One Dollar ($.00) per share on its preferred stock, payable May 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed April 20th at 12 M., and reopened May 1st, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending April 30, 1895, payable May 1, to stockholders of record April 19, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son. A. McECHNIE, Treasurer.

New-York April 10, 1895.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-agnual interest thereon due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.

Richmond, Va., April 12, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINAL TEST OF THE MAINE'S MACHINERY

A Board Selected to Make the Examination Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Herbert has appointed a board, consisting of Chief Engineers S. L. P. Ayres, Ralph Aston, and Charles P. Howell, to make the final examination and trial of the machinery of the Maine. Passed Assistant Engineer Reynold T. Hall and Assistant Engineer Walter Ball are to assist the board, which is ordered to meet at the New-York Navy Yard next Wednesday.

The trial will take place at the dock, it having been decided that there is no necessity for running the vessel at sea for a period of forty-eight hours. The vessel has already had two trials, when the engines and boilers were thoroughly tested, once in the dock and again at sea.

The examination next week is intended to ascertain whether the contractor has finished the machinery in accordance with contract specifications.

TO ABOLISH THE CORONERS

Some Defects of the Stanchfield Bill in the Assembly.

DR. MACDONALD SHOWS ITS WEAKNESS

A More Careful Measure Necessary to Meet the Requirements of the Constitutional Provision.

ALBANY, April 17.—Under the new Constitution adopted last Fall, the office of Coroner is discontinued as a constitutional office, and becomes a legislative one. Mr. Stanchfield introduced in the Assembly an act entitled, "An Act to abolish the office of Coroner, and to provide for the performance of the duties now performed by Coroners." This measure is presumably an improvement on the old law, but upon closer examination it will be found that it contains provisions equally as pernicious as existed under the old system.

The proposed act, it is claimed, is defective in that it provides for the abolition of Coroners, leaving Deputy Coroners, Coroners' physicians, and Medical Examiners as existing under the present law in office.

The first objectionable feature of the bill is found in the power of appointment, which under the new law is vested in the District Attorney. By this provision the District Attorney appoints a regularly-licensed physician for every 40,000 inhabitants in a county, or part of it, to serve.

This is a most unfortunate provision, in that it makes the Medical Examiner practically an expert witness for the District Attorney. Instead of approaching Coroners' cases in a purely judicial manner, he approaches the case with a natural bias.

Again, this provision, it is asserted, was introduced into the bill for the purpose of securing physicians of competent attainments for the office of Medical Examiner. In the present condition of political organizations in the State, very few District Attorneys control the appointment of their subordinates, or coadjutors, but they are rather appointed through political organizations, to which the District Attorneys belong.

Dr. Willis G. MacDonald appeared to-day before the House Committee on the Judiciary. He declared among other things that the qualifications which should be possessed by a Medical Examiner are peculiar, and are twofold. Under this law, he is expected, not only to conduct preliminary investigations and collect testimony of witnesses, but to take post-mortem examinations, and report the results of his post-mortems to the District Attorney. In no class of crimes, except crimes against the body, are persons besides the legally-constituted courts called upon to conduct examinations into the crime, and there does not appear to be a sufficient reason why any exception should be made in the duties of Medical Examiners, but, rather, that all proceedings in the nature of examining witnesses, making out commitments, should be taken in police courts or in proceedings brought before Justices of the Peace, and that, when, in the judgment of Justices of the Peace, or Justices of the police courts, a medical examination is required in order to clear up or elucidate the case in any way, that then properly a Medical Examiner should be called, and the results of his investigation should be reported to the Police Justice, or to the Justice of the Peace, as circumstances may require.

Practically, another provision of the bill is equally unfortunate. One Medical Examiner may properly perform all the duties required of him by a population of a hundred thousand, instead of forty-thousand.

"Still another unfortunate provision of the bill," said Dr. MacDonald, "is that that Medical Examiner, in order to conduct a medical examination of a body, must first secure a written order from the District Attorney. Such a practice, in many cases, would involve much traveling about and unnecessary delay, and at the same time serve no useful purpose.

"The provisions of the new law which establish the compensation of Medical Examiners is objectionable, in that it returns to the obsolete and undesirable system of fees. Common experience in many counties has shown that when the system of paying Coroners and Coroners' Physicians was in vogue, large and unnecessarily extravagant bills of expense were placed upon the counties for many years. It would seem better that Medical Examiners receive a fixed compensation, with allowance of actual outlay in traveling, and office expenses.

"There has been injected into this bill, for some unknown and unassignable reason, a provision which in no way is associated with the Coroners' system at the present time. Nor does it present any points of usefulness in the future, in that any Judge of the Supreme Court may appoint, out of the Medical Examiners of the State of New-York a committee of three in any civil action to examine any person, body, or thing, and report to the court.

"As has been said, this provision is in no way germane to the bill. It creates a system of expert witnesses, which, as a matter of common experience in other States, has been found to be pernicious, and which has very often defeated the ends of justice.

"In this connection, the bill provides for the payment of these experts as a part of the judgment obtained in the action, and places the defeated party in the position of paying for the expert testimony of an unwilling or biased witness."

It has been currently reported about the Legislature that this bill was introduced and indorsed through the influence of the New-York State Bar Association and the allopathic and homeopathic medical societies of the State. It is only necessary to say that the State Bar Association and the New-York Medical Society held their meetings at least a month before the bill was drawn, and therefore it cannot be regarded as an expression of opinion by those societies; and, as a matter of fact, neither the bill nor any of its provisions was introduced in the medical societies of this State at all, nor, on the other hand, is it indorsed by the New-York Bar Association or by its Law Committee.

THE RAINES EXCISE BILL.

Amendments to be Proposed by Mr. Platt's Instructions.

ALBANY, April 17.—Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Thomas C. Platt Republican County Committee of New-York, arrived in Albany this morning, and at once proceeded to lobby for the amendments to the Raines Excise bill, which is known as Senate 380. He brought here several amendments, which will be injected into the bill, discriminating largely between various malt and alcoholic liquors.

In order to meet the objections of the opponents of the bill and to secure its passage, it is proposed to reduce the tax on liquors as follows: Seventy-five dollars for a beer tax in country districts; one hundred and fifty dollars for a beer tax in cities, and three hundred dollars, instead of five hundred dollars, for a general license in cities.

Mr. Lauterbach expressed his confidence in the passage of the bill when these amendments were adopted.

BLISTERED HER FEET TO KEEP HER SOBER

Woods's Wife Felt No Pain, and, Leaving Home, Got More Liquor.

John Woods of 99 Eagle Street, Brooklyn, appeared in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday as complainant against his wife, Catherine, whom he charged with being an habitual drunkard.

Mr. Woods had his wife committed to the House of Good Shepherd. After her release she returned to her old habit. Then, Mr. Woods says, he thought of a novel cure.

"So long as she could not get out, she could not get the liquor," he said in court yesterday. "Finally the idea of blistering her feet come into my head, and I bought a couple of fly blisters. When I got home she was intoxicated, and I applied them to her feet. The feet became blistered, but a few hours later she got up and walked around as usual."

Mr. Woods then had his wife arrested. She said she never knew her feet had been blistered, as she had never suffered any pain.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cunard—Burke.

Miss Maud Alice Burke, daughter of the late George F. Burke of San Francisco, was married very quietly to Sir Bache Cunard, Bart., of Nevill Holt Market, Harborough, England, yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the front drawing room of the home of the bride's guardian, H. Carpenter of 108 East Thirty-seventh Street, by the Rev. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, the only witnesses being Miss Harriett N. Carpenter, Miss Caroline Carpenter, Mrs. Tichenor, relatives of the bride, and Miss Marie Lahens.

Except to a few intimate friends, the marriage was unexpected. When the engagement of the couple was announced about a week ago, it was understood that the wedding would take place in June. Only two days ago, it is said, was it decided to hasten the wedding. The wedding was a very quiet one, owing to the illness of Mr. Carpenter.

The bride wore a tailor-made gown of gray cloth, and bonnet to match. Immediately after the ceremony, Sir Bache and Lady Cunard went to the Buckingham Hotel, where they were at home informally last evening to their many friends. They will sail for England on Saturday on the steamship Lucania.

Lady Cunard, who inherited a large fortune from her father, was engaged about a year ago to Prince Andre Poniatowski of Poland, but broke off the engagement. Sir Bache Cunard is the second baronet of his name, his father, Sir Edward Cunard, being the first to bear the title. His mother was Miss Mary McEvers, daughter of the late Bache McEvers of this city. The Cunards lived on Staten Island several years ago, and they still own property there. They are also largely interested in the Cunard Steamship Line.

Foster—Del Pino.

The marriage of Miss Maria Del Pino, a daughter of Mrs. Marco Del Pino of 15 East Thirty-second Street, to Henry Phelps Foster of Hartford, Conn., was celebrated last night, at 8.30 o'clock, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, rector of the church.

The bride, an attractive brunette, wore a gown of heavy white satin, the skirt having a long train and being embellished with quantities of rare old point lace. The corsage was cut high, and the sleeves large. The veil of point lace was fastened to the coiffure with a bunch of orange blossoms and a diamond sunburst, the bridegroom's gift. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley, tied with French chiffon.

The best man was William Harold Ayres, and the maid of honor Miss Rose Del Pino, a sister of the bride. The bridal procession went up the aisle, headed by the eight ushers, in the following order: Voorhees McAllister and Dr. Henry Morris, Putnam Stevens and Dr. George Frederick Brooks, James M. Foster and D. B. Barton, Dr. De La Cale and Addison Wilmot. Then came the bridesmaids—Miss Emma Wood, Miss Rose Schermerhorn King, Miss Mabel Stevens, and Miss Louise Sazerac. The maid of honor followed, and then the bride, on the arm of her brother, Emilio Del Pino.

The floral decorations, both at the church and at the house of the bride's mother, where the reception was held, were very lavish. The chancel was decorated with white roses and Easter lilies, and in the drawing room of the house was a canopy of lilies and floral draperies of white roses.

Among those present were Mrs. James P. Foster, the bridegroom's mother; Miss Foster, his sister; Mrs. Frederick R. Foster, an aunt; Miss Cara Foster, Miss Thompson, Walter Brown, Mrs. K. Phelps Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Gallup, Allen Newton, Miss Smith, Mallon Harlow, William Russell Case, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Wood, Miss Ward, Miss Hodgkins, and the Misses Higenbotham.

Hoffman—Smith.

Miss Louise Norwood Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, was married to Samuel Verplanck Hoffman at noon yesterday in Trinity Chapel. The church decorations were elaborate and mainly of pink and white roses. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bridegroom, the Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr. William B. Vibert, vicar of Trinity Chapel. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Potter.

The maid of honor was Miss Greta Heckstaff and the best man was Henry Oliver Thompson of Baltimore. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen de Peyster, Miss Lena Goodridge, Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Virginia Walsh, and Miss Elizabeth Knevals. The ushers were Edward L. Trudeau, B. Marston Smith, a brother of the bride; William Bliss, George H. Gillman, Frank Bullard, and Joseph Ames of Baltimore.

The bridesmaids wore gowns of grass-green satin, veiled with mousseline de soie of the same shade, trimmed with lace. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin, made with Court train. On the skirt were ruffings of point lace, and the corsage was trimmed with the same material. The veil, of point lace, was fastened to the hair with a diamond pin, the bridegroom's gift.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 10 West Thirtieth Street.

Helmuth—Lockman.

Miss Isabelle S. Lockman, a daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John T. Lockman of 140 West Seventy-third Street, and Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Jr., a son of Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of 299 Madison Avenue, were married in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen McLean, and the best man was Dr. Harry Minton of Brooklyn. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura Roe and Miss Louise Sweetland of Providence, Miss Lillian Day, and Miss Alice Lee. They wore gowns of pink silk, striped with white, and leghorn hats, trimmed with pink roses. Their bouquets were pink roses. The maid of honor wore a gown of white silk, striped with pink.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace. The ruffings on the corsage were caught with diamond ornaments. The veil of tulle was fastened with a coronet of natural orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

The ushers were Howard Nelson, David Morris, John Q. Lockman, Dr. Paul Kimbell, Dr. Walter B. Brouner, and Dr. J. H. Dowling.

Spencer—Fish.

Miss Edith Fish, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Fish of 31 West Ninetieth Street, was married last evening to Charles H. Spencer. The ceremony took place in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The decorations were blue forget-me-nots and blue-blossoming hydrangeas.

The bride's attendants, Miss Alice Fish and Miss A. Louise Spencer, a sister of the bridegroom, wore gowns of light-blue silk, trimmed with blue flowers, and carried bunches of forget-me-nots.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, and the best man was Francis S. Way. The ushers were Edward L. Ballard, William J. Yates, William H. Gilson, Robert E. Carey, Walter B. Maling, and Frederick C. Hornby.

The bride's gown was of white satin, ruched and frilled with lace, and the skirt was draped with garlands of orange blossoms. The veil was caught with diamond ornaments, gifts from the bridegroom.

Manley—Burroughs.

Miss Alice Maud Burroughs, daughter of William Henry Burroughs, and George Manley were married last night in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, the rector, officiated.

The bride wore a white moire silk gown with train and a tulle veil. Her bouquet was of Bride roses, and her ornaments were pearls. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Fannie L. Burroughs, who wore yellow organdie over yellow silk, trimmed with yellow satin ribbon. The bridesmaids were Miss L. Maud Manley of Bloomfield, N. J., Miss Lydia M. Woolf of this city, and the Misses Mary B. Clark and Margaret R. Clark of Yonkers. They wore pink organdie over pink silk, trimmed with pink satin ribbon.

W. D. Wheeler was the best man. The ushers were Arthur E. Burroughs, the bride's brother; Charles A. Valentine of Yonkers, Eugene McGarrah of Westfield, N. J., and George H. Rockwood.

The bride was given away by her father, at whose home, 46 West Ninety-third Street, there was a small reception after the church ceremony.

Post—King.

Miss Emilie Thorn King, daughter of the late Mrs. Henry Parish and great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, was married at noon yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church to Edward C. Post. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Parish.

There were no bridesmaids, maid of honor, or ushers. The bride was given away by her uncle, William K. Thorn, and the bridegroom was attended by H. De Courcey Forbes as best man.

The bride wore a handsome gown of heavy white satin, trimmed elaborately with point lace.

Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Mrs. William K. Thorn, 13 West Sixteenth Street, grandmother of the bride.

Titus—Warren.

Miss Amy Halliday Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Warren, was married yesterday at the home of her uncle, Charles C. Peck of 20 East Eleventh Street, to William Samuel Titus.

Adams—Pinkham.

Miss Alice Hunt Pinkham was married yesterday to Percy Demarest Adams in the Lenox Avenue Church. The Rev. Werle St. C. Wright officiated.

Sears—Taylor.

RYE, N. Y., April 17.—Miss Florence Juliette Taylor, daughter of the late Thomas B. Taylor, and Albert Rowland Sears, nephew of the late Gov. James Lawrence Orr of South Carolina, and cousin of the late Senator Chandler of Michigan, were married in Christ Church to-day. Archdeacon W. W. Kirby officiated.

The best man was C. Grinnell Bottome of Boston, and the ushers were J. Griffiths Masten of Newport, Dr. Henry B. Carroll, Elisha E. Taylor, and Lyman Austin Spalding. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride was given away by her brother, Walter Raleigh Taylor. She was attired in a costume of silver gray satin, with a waist of point lace, trimmed with violet velvet. She carried a white-covered Prayer Book and a single rose. There was no reception, as the family is in mourning.

Among the guests were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Gherardi Davis, Willard Tooker, Mrs. Sturtevant, Miss Sturtevant, William H.

MRS. DESPIERRIS BEATEN

She Fails to Obtain Part of Her Father's Estate.

HER SUIT AGAINST HER UNCLE LOST

H. B. Slaven Denies Making Any Agreement in Her Favor for a Division of Panama Canal Profits.

Mrs. Eva Slaven Despierris has failed in her effort to obtain part of the millions her father, Moses A. Slaven, made out of the Panama Canal in dredging contracts.

Moses A. Slaven and his brother, Henry B. Slaven, were in Paris at the time when the fat contracts for work on the Panama Canal were given out by De Lesseps and his friends. They obtained the refusal on a large share of the dredging work, and, coming to this country, they organized the American Contracting and Dredging Company, to carry out the contract.

Out of 20,000 shares of the company the Slaven brothers retained 11,000. The dividends paid on the stock from 1885 to 1888 amounted to over $3,000,000. Moses Slaven was in Panama most of the time attending to the business. His daughter, who is now Mrs. Despierris, asserts that her father, fearing that he might contract fever there and die, entered into an agreement with his brother, that in the event of his death his interest in the business was to be divided between his wife and daughter.

Her father made a will, making his brother executor of his estate, and naming his wife, who is Mrs. Despierris's stepmother, as sole legatee. He did this, according to the daughter, in order that the dredging contracts might not pass out of the control of his estate, and his will was impressed, she declared, with the alleged verbal trust in the daughter's favor.

Moses A. Slaven died in 1886, and shortly thereafter Henry B. Slaven married his brother's widow, so that the entire fortune made in the dredging contracts passed into his possession. Henry B. Slaven also had himself, it is charged, appointed guardian of the child Eva, who was then in a convent in Montreal. She never received any portion of her father's estate. She did not know of, and had not read, her father's will, she swore, until over a year ago, but she had signed a consent to the probate of the will at her uncle's request, without knowing what it was. She always was spoken to by her uncle as an heiress, she declared, and shortly after her marriage, in June, 1893, her uncle called upon her and told her of her interest in her father's estate, and of the verbal agreement that had been made by her father with him.

Being unable to get anything out of her father's property, Mrs. Despierris began a suit against her uncle and his wife to impress a trust in her favor on the estate. The action was tried before Justice Ingraham in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and yesterday the Justice decided against her.

As Henry B. Slavin denied absolutely the alleged agreement in the daughter's favor with his brother, Justice Ingraham holds that there is nothing to show the existence of such a contract or trust. He says that the circumstances of the case are most peculiar, and the agreement sought to be enforced a most extraordinary one, but that there is not sufficient evidence to justify a judgment for the daughter.

The case will be fought over again in a number of other suits.

NOT PROVEN TO BE IMMODEST.

Dismissal of the Complaint Against the Living Bronze Statues.

The living bronze statues at the Casino are not proven to be impure and immodest. So it was judicially determined yesterday, with much dignity and solemnity, in the Court of Special Sessions.

Bessie Stanton, Perham Nahl, and Otto Kohler, who pose as the statues under a heavy bronze coating, and Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino, were arraigned at the bar of the court on the charge of having outraged public decency. Col. E. C. James and Maurice Mayer appeared for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the prosecution. Mr. McIntyre had visited the Casino Tuesday night at Col. Fellows's direction to see the statues.

Detective Sergeant Titus told of his visit to the Casino on March 21. Four tableaus, in which women only appeared, were given. Among them were the "Vestal Virgin" and "The Fisher Maiden."

"Did you see any one who was offended?" asked Col. James.

"No, nor did I hear any objections."

"Don't you know that the statues represented were classical?"

"Yes."

Detective Sergeant Silas N. Rogers, who also visited the Casino, was then called. Rogers said his sense of decency was not outraged, and he considered the representations excellent.

"Which do you consider the more immodest, tights or bronze powder?" Justice Feitner asked.

"Well, I consider the bronze more beautiful, and neither immodest," declared the detective.

Mr. McIntyre said the people rested, and Col. James moved to dismiss the complaint. He said that the exhibition seemed to have met the approval of everybody. The statues in the Criminal Court Building, Col. James said, are more immodest than the Casino bronze statues.

"To the pure," concluded Col. James loftily, "all things are pure. It was not shown that there was an intent to commit a wrong."

The complaint was dismissed for lack of evidence.

A PUZZLED WITNESS.

E. C. Fuller Bothered by Questions as to Relationship.

When a woman's brother's widow marries a man's stepmother's sister's widower, what relation is the man to the woman? What relation is the woman to the man? What relation is his stepmother to the woman? What relation is the woman to the stepmother?

These were a few of the simple propositions that Edward C. Fuller was asked to solve yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court.

Mr. Fuller is the co-respondent in a divorce suit begun by Frank L. Slack against Ida D. Slack. After Mr. Slack had presented his case, in which he endeavored to prove his allegations, Mr. Fuller was placed on the stand for the defense. He denied the charges of the other side most emphatically, and said he was related to Mrs. Slack, who formerly made her home with his mother.

"What relation is Mrs. Slack to you?" asked Mr. Grant on cross-examination.

Mr. Fuller scratched his head in some perplexity, and did not answer. Mr. Grant got impatient and said:

"Well, we'll put it the other way. What relation are you to Mrs. Slack?"

"Let's see," began the witness, and then he stopped again.

"How's your mother related to her, and how is she related to your mother?" thereupon demanded Mr. Grant.

"I'll tell you," at last began Mr. Fuller. "She is my mother's—that is, my stepmother's brother's sister. No, hold on; that is not right. Her brother's widow, Mrs. Slack's brother's widow, I mean—married my stepmother's sister's widower's—"

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Mr. Grant, while everybody in the courtroom laughed. "No wonder you could not answer me. That relationship would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer."

The relationship problem after this overshadowed all the other issues in the case, which was concluded late in the afternoon. Judge Gildersleeve reserved decision.

NO ALIMONY FOR MRS. J. T. CUTTING

Points Raised in Her Suit Against the ex-Congressman for Divorce.

Gen. John T. Cutting, an ex-member of Congress from San Francisco, is being sued for a limited divorce in the Superior Court of this city by his wife, Mrs. C. L. Cutting.

A. H. Hummel, representing Mrs. Cutting, applied to Judge Gildersleeve yesterday for counsel fees and alimony. De Lancey Nicoll, representing Gen. Cutting, opposed the motion. He said the court had no jurisdiction, as Gen. Cutting lives in San Francisco, and is merely in this city to establish a branch of the San Francisco house of the John T. Cutting Company. Mrs. Cutting, too, though she had boarded in the East for fourteen months, is still to be considered a resident of California, Mr. Nicoll said.

The court refused to award alimony, but reserved decision in the application for counsel fees.

COL. W. M. GROSVENOR WINS.

The Order of Arrest in the Lewis Suit Dismissed.

The order of arrest granted some time ago against Col. William M. Grosvenor in the suit of J. V. Lewis of Boston, has been dismissed by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court.

Lewis alleged in his complaint that Col. Grosvenor had sold his stock in the Matrix Manufacturing Company, to the amount of $2,000, on the representation that the shares transferred were what is known as treasury stock, and that the money was to be used for the development of the company. Instead, Lewis swore, he afterward learned that the stock sold to him was not treasury stock, but formed part of the holdings of Col. Grosvenor, and that the $2,000 did not go into the company's treasury, but went into the pockets of Col. Grosvenor.

After carefully considering the case Justice Beach dismissed the order of arrest on the ground that there was no representation on the part of the defendant that what he sold to the plaintiff was treasury stock.

S. S. Herzig Convicted of Forgery.

Samuel S. Herzig, well known in the fur trade, was convicted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions of forgery in the second degree.

Herzig was connected in business with his father, who is a member of the fur firm of Herzig Brothers of 133 Mercer Street. He indorsed the firm name without authority, it is alleged, on a note for $500 that was discounted by the Columbia Bank. The young man's father and uncle pushed the complaint against him, as they said they had lost over $20,000 by his operations.

Thinks His Mother Is Insane.

The commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Mary Breckenridge Helf met yesterday in Part I. of the Supreme Court for a brief session.

The proceedings were brought some time ago by Orlo L. Breckenridge, a son of Mrs. Helf, who asserted that his mother was of unsound mind. This was shortly after Mrs. Breckenridge, then a widow, married Alfred Helf, who is said to be twenty-two years old.

Mrs. Diana Crowell and John Crowell, mother and brother of Mrs. Helf, testified that they considered her to be of unsound mind.

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday, when medical experts will be called.

Gen. Serrell Asks for $200,000.

A suit was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Beekman, in which Gen. Edward Serrell is suing the Kings County Elevated Railroad for $200,000 for his services as engineer and projector of the road and for disbursements he made.

Gen. Serrell alleges that on Jan. 15, 1882, he was employed as engineer on the road to perfect plans for its construction, and he claims that the consideration arranged between them was to be $18,000 a mile, to be paid to him at the construction of each mile.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 12 (original)—Ex parte in the matter of Robert W. Buchanan, petitioner.—Petition for a writ of error denied.

No. 293—The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant, vs. The United States et al. No. 149—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States, and No. 214—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Countryman et al.—Argument continued by W. H. Norris for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the United States, and by M. B. Davis for Countryman et al., and concluded by George B. Young for the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company et al.

No. 295—The Town of Andes, plaintiff in error, vs. Dudley P. Ely.—Argument commenced by William H. Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

The day calendar for Thursday, April 18, will be as follows: Nos. 295, 871, 946, 299, (and 830,) 262, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 109—Erickson vs. yacht Isis. 110—Noordzy vs. steamship Maasdam. 111—Rogers vs. ship Charmer. 112—Minch vs. tug Victoria. 85—Howell vs. schooner Ralph L. Peters. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. tugs Eagle and Thomas Purcell. 112—Cowley vs. yacht Rosa. 114—Ullman vs. steamship Flintshire. 115—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. 116—Hawley vs. steamship Normannia. 117—Baccus vs. steamship Manhansett. 55—Hutchinson vs. Wilson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—41—Clark vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 43—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 58—Monroe Fibre Company vs. Delafield. 64—Sprague vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 73—Obienis vs. Creech. 79—United States vs. Daly. 80—Crosby vs. Fleischmann. 90—Tattersalls vs. Easton. 92—Birshead vs. Weeks. 93—Hennion vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 98—Hunter vs. same. 65—Holley vs. Fleming. 67—Studwell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 83—The Mayor, &c., vs. Taylor. 96—Vermilye vs. Brown.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity Calendar—Coxe, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

15½—Lauferty vs. Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. 25—Pennington vs. Smith. 3—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 31—Mueller vs. Bertholon. 30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fischer. 28—Watson vs. Murray.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—6—Moore vs. Stelfes. 2—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company.

STATE COURTS

COURT OF APPEALS.

J. L. Lowry, as executrix, &c., appellant, vs. E. J. Woolsey, impleaded.—Argued by Alexander Thayne for appellant, W. W. Culver for respondent.

H. L. Washburn, Jr., as receiver, appellant, vs. Andrew Dettinge.—Argued by F. Countryman for appellant, W. Frothingham for respondent.—Argument suspended to allow respondent to apply to court below for amendment of order in payment of costs in this court.

Caroline S. Wilkinson vs. H. E. Davies, as administrator, appellant.—Argued by Byron Traver for appellant, W. D. Leonard for respondent.

Catharine B. Martineau, as administratrix, vs. Rochester Railway Company.—Argued by C. J. Bissell for appellant, Thomas Raines for respondent.

G. A. Cunningham, respondent, vs. Lucena Briggs et al., respondents, Amy Hamilton et al., as executors, appellants.—Argued by E. A. Chase for appellants, J. A. Griswold for respondent.

Jacob Hauptmann and another, as administrators, vs. First National Bank of Brooklyn, appellant.—Argued by J. A. Burr, Jr., for appellant, G. H. Pettit for respondent.

Calendar for Thursday: Nos. 230, 227, 132, 217, 16, 207, 39, 231.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Levilion vs. Conner.

Class IV.—2—Tucker vs. Broadbelt. 3—Sergeant vs. Richard. 4—McCabe vs. Angevine.

Class V.—5—Battin vs. Battin.

Class VII.—6—Taylor vs. Holland Trust Company. 7—Lindsay vs. Feldheim. 8—Rauth vs. Beierlein. 9—Wichers vs. Smith.

Class VIII.—10—Clark vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 11—Watson vs. Page. 12—Matter of Tracy Company. 13—Abbott-Downing Company vs. Faber. 14—Dupee vs. Bowery Life Insurance Company. 15—Hayes vs. Kerr. 16—Korn vs. Korn. 17—Gardner vs. Griffith. 18—Hammer vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 19—Drescher vs. Hoyt. 20—Tilford vs. Work. 21—White vs. Frankel. 22—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. 23—Matter of Messine Italian Society. 24—Barnett vs. Bielstiff. 25—Johnson vs. Minerva Publishing Company. 26—McDonnell vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 27—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 28—Scanlon vs. Scanlon. 29—Valentine vs. Juch. 30—Todd vs. Pentz. 31—Walford vs. Harris. 32—Buxton vs. Jacobs. 33—Farriera vs. Galvan. 34—Robertson vs. Sully. 35—Fence vs. Dady.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Divorce.—2894—Stiemel vs. Stiemel.

Law and Fact.—2365—Van Brunt vs. Clinch. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2618—Pratt vs. Barkowsky. 13—Schmidt vs. Burghard. 2232—Pulverizer Company vs. Bordman. 2319—Schweitzer vs. Jaeger. 2387—Ackermann vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2586—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 2213—Crosby vs. Working-man's Co-operative Association. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 2385—Cohen vs. Jaeger. 1934 Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1522—McBurney vs. Lederle. 2176—Zwingle vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2805—Hepburn vs. Hepburn. 1170—McCullough vs. Pence. 2845—Cohen vs. Pierman. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 1988—Beach vs. Beach. 2417—Mackay vs. Mackay. 643—Yorbis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 689—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2463—Hyams vs. Beckwith. 180—Graham vs. Graham. 435—Cohen vs. Moss.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. Calendar clear.

207—Inness vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 208 Inness vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 281—Same vs. same. 210—Connolly vs. same. 211—De Balaine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimberg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 299 Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Huim vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 382—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until April 22.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

235—Goodland vs. Thompson. 2160—Steele vs. Levy. 1588—Cox vs. Ehrich. 1523—Hall vs. Herter Brothers. 2891—Brown vs. Foster. 414—Schutz vs. Boynton. 2164—Steele vs. Rosenberg. 2689—Geibel vs. Elwell. 3076—New-Brunswick Rubber Company vs. Loewerman. 2122½—Hallman vs. Wahte. 3078—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 6034—Osborn vs. Sexton. 5872—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 1472—Cunningham vs. Chrman. 1473—Conleis vs. Fisher. 6365—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 2947—Larkin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1800—Painter vs. Globe Loan and Trust Company. 5726—Mayor, &c., vs. Ridgewood Ice Company. 5726—Same vs. same. 5727—Same vs. same. 1173—Stillwell vs. Oceanic Steamship Company. 3186—Page vs. French. 2933—Willoughby vs. Chrman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until April 22.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 92—Gouge vs. Gouge. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 6—Langbein vs. Duckhorn. 9—Praying vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 1—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 26—De Ruyter vs. same. 27—Same vs. same. 29—Fitzpatrick vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

576—Cassidy vs. Metcalf Express Company. 1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 1159—Parrish vs. same. 1435—Hosmer vs. Clark. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1018—Brethauer vs. Holmes. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1420—Clark vs. Kerr. 1455—Kosik vs. Shriver. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1031—Posner vs. The Mayor, &c. 1032—Same vs. same. 1405—Jantzen vs. Pray. 1467—McKenna vs. Feltman. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 1469—Freitag vs. Wertheimer. 1470—Elwell vs. Southern Pacific Company. 1471—Dreyfus vs. Savarian Bar Sewing Company. 1472—Swallow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1473—Same vs. same. 1474—Sylvester vs. Jacoby. 1475—Sherman vs. Muir. 1479—Crittenden vs. Johnston. 1480—Bonell vs. Deschler. 1482—Bonell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1485—Wasserman vs. Shulder. 1486—Cohen vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 1488—Harkins vs. Braveman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1488.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—714—Crevier vs. Rofkar. 498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. 812—Rasines vs. Prague. 793—General Copying Apparatus Company vs. Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—204—Estate of Anton Schauerk at 11 A. M. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Lizzie A. Davis, John Flood, Maria McTighe, Giovanni Repetto, Walden Pell, Dora Ender, Charles Ruff. At 2 P. M.—Henry M. Bradhurst, Arcangelo Rusciano, Edwin S. Doughty, William Lee.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested wills: 1050—Simon Galinger. 1007—Leopold Scheur. At 2 P. M.—1043—Bertha Hamm.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1735—De Lacey vs. Carroll. 1605—Davey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1707—Reynolds vs. Bowles. 1717—Riley vs. Snow, Church & Co. 1731—Bubbs vs. Wood and Hunnington vs. Paulis. 1637—Klosner vs. Krooks. 653—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Leipman vs. same. 1609—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Segal. 1611—Gardner Building and Machine Company vs. Hyde Baker Printing and Publishing Company. 1725—Regerer vs. Quick. 1730—Day vs. Studebakers Brothers' Manufacturing Company. 1748—Raymond vs. Yeats. 1749—Rigg vs. Cooper Milling Company. 1750—Weil vs. Kaplan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1170—Degg vs. Sherry. 1485—Reiley vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1518—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 1579—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. Fine. 2506—Leipzigen vs. Sexton. 911—Schelsman vs. Metzger. 1170—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 4079½—Walton vs. Mather. 1523—Jeuth vs. Curley. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1581—Prybil vs. Nathan. 1584—Sauer vs. Barry. 252—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1196—Rosera vs. Gluckman. 1461—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1488—Binder vs. Blank. 1494—Smith vs. Fleming. 1530½—McCarthy vs. Smith. 1536—Tartsarer vs. Herrmann. 1595—Coffey vs. Swanton. 1441—Thommen vs. Jewelers' Tradesman Company. 1446—Kaufman vs. Levy. 1594—Noyes vs. Monahan. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2962—Talbot vs. Mumford. 4048—Myers vs. Tilford. 4056—Katzenmayer vs. Axtmann. 3990—Mayer vs. Smith. 3808—Maher vs. Kopetzky. 4047—Lindenborn vs. Freedman.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—161—Carney vs. Reilly.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1789.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Albert T. Nieman. 2—Otto Rohde. 3—Michael Callaghan. 4—Abranam Taub. 5—Adolph Rosenthal. 6—Louis Taub. 7—Henry Lang. 8—George Brennan. 9—Alphonso De Conico. 10—James Dowdle. 11—Michael Scanlon.

Pleadings.—1—Michael F. Eagan. 2—Ferdinand Grohman. 3—Jacob Lakfoff. 4—Fanny Weidorich. 5—Morris Moses. 6—Joseph Bennett. 7—Maggie Windall. 8—Joseph B. Hanan. 9—Samuel V. Herring. 10—Walter B. Balto. 11—William Fitzgerald. 12—Charles Brown. 13—William Jones. 14—Louis Kansler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Benjamin Wynkoop. 2—Thomas Hoey. 3—Philip Cullen. 4—Annie Edwards and Josie Cole. 5—Joseph Mullin. 6—Lauretta Hughes. 7—George Slocowitz. 8—William J. MacVeety. 9—Philip Flint. 10—Nicola Panarella. 11—Patrick Morris. 12—Michael Gerardi and Stephen Gerardi. 13—Owen Toher. 14—Michael Gallagher. 15—Thomas Murphy. 16—James Mullen. 17—Tom Mayeda.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Thomas Flynn. 2—Ferdinand Englehardt. 3—John Clark. 4—Lawrence Grosser. 5—John Lee. 6—James O'Connor. 7—Andrew Donohue and William Miles. 8—Samuel Levy. 9—John P. Gallagher. 10—Denis Raftery. 11—William Harvey. 12—Ida Goldberg. 13—Vito Pace. 14—Simon Goldberg.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—O'Keefe vs. Kelly—James A. O'Gorman. Matter of Lawyers' Surety Company—John Delahunty.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Uhlhorn vs. Uhlhorn—Herman W. Vanderpoel. Smith vs. Kelly, (two cases)—Theodore F. Hascall.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Nicholas vs. Sabine—Quincy W. Boese. Kahn vs. Irons—Arthur C. Palmer.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—James McCreery vs. Abraham Lichtenstein—Carl Callman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Michael C. Miller vs. Mary E. Bates, et al.—Michael C. Miller.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Thomas E. McIver vs. William M. Robinson—Ralph J. Wallerstabelli Georgi vs. William Georgi—A. H. Parkhurst.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II.—Kellogg, J.

1074—Kane vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1091—Slook vs. Geet. 1092—Flynn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1099—Merritt vs. Crow. 1102—Goldstein vs. Gratz. 1104—James vs. Powell. 1110—Bryan vs. Troy. 1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies' Union. 1124—Edwards vs. Netherland Insurance Company. 1131—Barrett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1133—Goodfellow vs. Burckhardt. 1135—O'Shea vs. County of Kings. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 224—Chapman vs. Morehouse. 201—Bennett vs. Long Island Railroad. 1137, 1138, 1139, 1136—McGee et al. vs. County of Kings. 1140—Loeb vs. Triest. 1141—Simonetti vs. Kavanagh. 1142—Brown vs. Cronin. 1143—Schloer vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 1144—Foley vs. Ronalds. 1145—Adams vs. Phoenix Candy C. mpany. 1146—Foy vs. Pearsall. 1147—Jansen vs. Griffin. 1148—Celler vs. Siles. 1148½—McCool vs. Perrine. 1149—Sturtevant vs. Kings County Hygienic Company. 1151—De Wane vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 1152—Clarke vs. Fox. 1153—Noonan vs. Union Ferry Company. 1154—Well vs. Green. 1155—Gannon vs. County of Kings and another.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1155.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.—136—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America vs. Horceida O'Brien et al. 137—Van Keuren vs. Jansen. 114—Gerty vs. Standard Oil Company. 116—Same vs. same. 143—Waite & Perry Manufacturing Company et al. vs Schwarz et al. 106—Zodikow vs. Kozicki. 148—Berkenthin vs. Shulte. 155—Johnson vs. Ruster and another.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Clement, C. J.

938—O'Loane, administrator, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 615—Stucky vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 393—Walsh vs. City of Brooklyn. 1187—Degnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 677—Schnoor vs. Miller et al. 983—Klink vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2183—Karpenstein vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution et al. 814—Zeltz, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1027—Levy vs. Bolton Drug Company. 308—Feltman, administrator, vs. Arnsbacher et al. 824—Mole, administrator, &c., vs. Thatcher. 661—Muller vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 415—Weyershausen vs. De Casse. 1258—Irvine, infant, vs. Palmer Manufacturing Company. 422—Essex, administrator, &c., vs. Maier et al. 2104—Flynn, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1159—Schnaidt vs. Bulck et al. 956—Peck vs. Smith. 344—Fox, infant, vs. Le Comte. 619—Valente vs. Forester.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Osborne, J.

223—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 230—City of Brooklyn vs. Miner et al. 108—Farmer vs. Wechsler et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Mary Darby, Frank Oelschlager, Otto W. Heinrich, John F. Worth, William Conselyea, Rosalie Enders, Mary B. Pritchard, Frederick S. Thompson, Margaretha Wetzel, Amelia Mueller, Frederick Borcherding. The administration in the estate of Joseph W. Davis. The guardianship in the estate of Robert and Ettie McNichol. The revocation of letters to Jacob Grim. The estates of Henry Papenmayer and Christian Clauss. The transfer tax in the estates of William B. Kendall, Jr., Eliza McNulty, Samuel B. Duryea, Charles Lindeman, John Rosenman, and Sarah Abrams.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 18—Guardianship of Mary E. Tregina, (formerly Mitchell.)

NANNIE MADE NEIGHBORS ENEMIES

The Story of Stephen Meade's Suit Against John Goetz for $5,000.

Stephen Meade and John Goetz, who live in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, were once good friends and neighbors. Had it not been for a goat, that neighborly feeling might still exist, but Mr. Meade's Nannie became too fond of Mr. Goetz's cabbages, and then there was warfare between the families. Their trouble was carried into the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, and Justice Kellogg and a jury listened to the evidence yesterday.

Mr. Meade is suing Mr. Goetz for $5,000, which, he says, will pay for the injuries received by him April 16, 1894, when, he says, Mr. Goetz beat him.

Mr. Meade was in his rear yard that day, when, it is alleged, Mr. Goetz, armed with a shotgun loaded with nails, found Miss Nannie having a cabbage feast, and killed her.

Mr. and Mrs. Meade heard the shot, saw the dead goat and Mr. Goetz and the gun, and a fight ensued. Goetz, it is claimed, used his gun for a weapon, and with it broke Mr. Meade's wrist.

Appointed Deputy Collector.

ELIZABETH, April 17.—Ex-County Clerk John L. Crowell of Union County was today appointed by Internal Revenue Collector Connolly as Deputy Revenue Collector for the district that takes in all of Union County and that part of Middlesex County lying north of the Raritan River.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, plaintiff, against SARAH A. GEDNEY, individually and as Trustee, &c., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment in partition made in the above entitled action on the 15th day of April, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New-York, May 31st, 1882, made and signed by Stephen Towle, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, in the City of New-York, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, signed by Philo T. Ruggles, referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New-York, by the lots Number 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) and 45, (forty-five,) which said lots, taken together, are more particularly described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, with the westerly side of Jumel Terrace, as laid down on said map, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Jumel Terrace, seventy-five (75) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, ninety-four feet four and one-quarter inches; thence southerly parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue, seventy-six feet three and nine-sixteenths inches; thence easterly parallel with the north side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, April 17th, 1895.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 13 Chambers St., New-York City.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of Westchester.—JOHN L. ANDERSON, plaintiff, against JEANNETTE C. CUCHRAN, Lydia Ann Oakley, Dennis W. Moran

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS AT PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Reported Exchange of the Graham House—Fentures of the Offerings at Auction.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely, who bought at the Richardson sale, a few weeks ago, a half dozen lots on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, east of Pleasant Avenue, with a front of 6.6 feet on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, at $22,250, has resold them for $28,000.

It is reported that Mr. Isaac Untermyer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall has sold the Graham House, a seven-story apartment hotel, at the southwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, taking in part payment two lots on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. No particulars are obtainable, as Mr. Untermyer has left the city on a visit to Denver.

The Union Dime Savings Institution has sold, at $132,000, the flats at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, 100 by 100.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for the City Real Estate Company, at about $40,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 329 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 60 by 76.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold, for John J. Dunphy, to James J. Reimers, the four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling 421 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, between Convent and St. Nicholas Avenues.

The following property, having been disposed of at private sale, will not be offered at auction to-day, as heretofore announced by Mr. B. L. Kennelly: The two five-story brownstone flats, 252 and 254 West Thirty-third Street, each 24.11½ by 89.6½; 222 East Twenty-fifth Street, three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 98.9, and 312 West Thirty-fifth Street, 12.6 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Alexander Johnson, at $22,500, the property at 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, 75 by 100.5, with old brick and frame buildings.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $15,000, to the plaintiffs, William R. and Lispenard Stewart, the three-story brownstone dwelling used as the Riverside Clubhouse, at 59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold to P. Meehan, at $23,700, the three-story brick building, with store, 434 Canal Street, south side, 67 feet west of Varick Street, extending to 6 Vestry Street, 22 by 55.5 by irregular. To C. Trink, at $3,000, he sold the leasehold of 806 Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, two-story and basement brick building. To Ezekial Fixman, he sold, at $48,900, the property at 197 and 199 South Fifth Avenue, east side, 99.9 feet north of Grand Street, 50.1 by 100, with three and four story front and five-story rear brick buildings. To Irving L. Waldron, at $15,750, he sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 220 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 201.6 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.9 by 100.11.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, the three four-story brownstone dwellings 21 to 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 42.9 1-3 feet west of Madison Avenue, together 61.1 by 100.8½; 21 went to T. J. Dunn at $30,466; 23 and 25 to the plaintiff, John J. Mulligan, as executor, at $27,466 and $27,780, respectively.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $14,000, to Robert Conner the four-story brick factory 177 Lewis Street, west side, 97.5½ feet south of Fifth Street, 24.2 by 92.9¼ by 24.8½ by 90.3½. To Margaret F. Barker and another, plaintiffs, at $11,800, he sold, under foreclosure, the three-story brownstone dwelling 232 East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 370 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. James Bleecker sold to Raphael Danziger, at $17,725, the four-story and basement brick tenement, 332 First Avenue, east side, 49.8 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 26.8 by 96.

At 59 Liberty Street Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Thomas Thedford, at $6,725 each, the two three-story and basement brick dwellings, 171 and 173 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 17.10 by 100.11 feet each, to Louis Lese, at $6,700 and $6,600, respectively. He sold the similar dwellings 175 and 179 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. To D. Cunningham and D. Jones, respectively, he sold the two five-story brownstone flats, 221 and 223 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, each 30 by 100.11 feet, the first bringing $24,800 and the other $25,800. He also sold the three three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, 71 to 75 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, each 17 by 99.11 feet. The first went to H. A. Thedford, at $11,800; the next to Joseph Herbst at $11,450, and the next to Lichtenstein Brothers, at $11,400. To Morris Meyer, at $32,450, he sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 44 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.8½ feet.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,400; on prior mortgage, $9,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, southwest corner of Mott and Spring Streets, 25.5 by 98.5 by 25.5 by 93.9, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $11,500; on prior mortgage, $22,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, leasehold of 946 Tenth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,420.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 551 to 555 West Fifty-seventh Street, each 25 by 100.5, three five-story brick apartments with stores; also lot 25 by 100 on Fifth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and First Street; also, 114 East Fifty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 140 East Fifty-fourth Street, 17.10 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Van Beuren leasehold of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 90 by 125, five-story brick store building. Due on judgment, $23,475; on prior mortgage, $80,000.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: No. 728 Fifth Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 65 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 219 East Fifty-third Street, north side, about 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; also, 89 Walker Street, south side, 49.3 feet west of Elm Street, 24.1 by 86.3 by 24.1 by 86, four-story brick building; also, 157 Spring Street, northeast corner of South Fifth Avenue, 25.1 by 75.3, four-story and one two-story brick buildings; also, 17 to 23 Carmine Street, beginning at northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 75 by 77, four three-story brick buildings, with stores; also, 524 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 318.10¾ feet west of Tenth Avenue, 19.5½ by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 52 Washington Square, eight and a half story brick boarding house, by Memorial Baptist Church of 53 Washington Square; cost, $58,000.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 275 feet north of Eighth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by William Rankin of 119 West Seventy-seventh Street; cost, $40,000.

Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by same, six five-story brick flats; cost, $110,000.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighth Street, by same owner, five-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 119 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, four two-story and basement frame dwellings, by George S. Bell of 1,204 Boston Avenue; cost, $13,600.

Pier 39, East River, one-story frame freight shed, by Screw Dock Company; cost, $2,500.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 73 feet north of Anderson Avenue, one and a half story frame wagon shed, by Elbert O. Smith of 572 Mott Avenue; cost, $500.

No. 410 East Seventy-first Street, five-story brick flat, by John Stafford; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Central Park West, four five-story and basement brownstone flats, by Gilbert & Flless of 150 Madison Avenue; cost, $112,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Willis Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Burmester & Pfeiffer of 1,088 Jennings Street; cost, $36,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; two five-story brick flats; by James D. McEntee of 710 Columbus Avenue; cost, $25,000.

60 West Fortieth Street; by Charles Banks; alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

427 East Fifty-second Street; by Frederick Merckel; alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $400.

793 Forest Avenue; by Henry Cramer; alterations to two-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

112 Centre Street; by John Hauschild; alterations to four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $3,500.

551 Ninth Avenue; by Carroll Cunneen; alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $300.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street; by Margarette Card; alterations to six-story brick flat; cost, $2,500.

Tremont Avenue; by Charles Heylman; alterations to two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

46 and 48 Manhattan Street; by Joseph A. Loughran; alterations to two five-story brick dwellings and store; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 280.11 feet west of Seventh Avenue; by Lochman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith; alterations to one-story brick store; cost, $550.

Pilham Avenue, southeast corner of Arthur Avenue; by Gaetano del Bello; alterations to one-story frame Summer garden; cost, $1,500.

92 Fulton Street; by George H. Jones; alterations to five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $500.

321 Fifth Avenue; by Elizabeth B. Underhill estate; alterations to four-story and basement brick store; cost, $1,700.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Concord Street, 101, north side, west of Jay Street, five-story brick flat, 26.9 and 25x65, for ten families, $12,000; Kate C. Martenhoff, owner.

Twenty-first Street, north side, 345.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, three-story frame flat, 25x45, three families, $3,500; Thomas O'Connor, owner.

Shepard Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of Ridgewood Avenue, two-story and basement frame dwelling, two families, 20x47, $1,800; Edward M. Lauer, owner.

Crescent Street, west side, 100 feet south of Eastern Parkway, two-story frame dwelling, 17.0x28, $1,800; S. Stoothoff, owner.

Humboldt Street, east side, 290 feet south of Nassau Avenue, three-story frame flat, five families, 25x65, $4,000; D. Mahr, owner.

Market Street, southwest corner of Wedon Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x33, $1,500; Charles J. Kiesel, owner.

Benson Avenue, northeast corner of Bay Twenty-second Street, two two-story frame dwellings, two families each, 17x40 each, $4,500 each. Peter C. Morse, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 17.

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Thomas D. Husted, referee, to George Fehn.....$31,450

140TH ST, s s, 166.4 e of Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; John A. Foley, referee, to William Moores..... 9,700

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Peter C. Eckhardt and wife to Ashbel P. Fitch and another..... 9,525

152D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x116.6; Henry Schlamp to Christine Schlamp..... 1

103D ST, 113 West; Eva Neukirch to Edward J. Moloughney..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; John A. Foley, referee, to William Moores..... 9,700

134TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Lazarus Bloch and wife to Harry Boman..... 10,000

LINCOLN AV, w s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 50x100; Louisa Walter to William Brown..... 12,000

TELLER AV, s w corner of 164th St, 18.6x110; Mary Pearson to Auke Dooper..... 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 105 ft n of 156th St, 20x100.4; Charles Q. Ogden to Gustav A. Korn and wife..... 7,250

156TH ST, s s, 247.6 ft w of Union Av, 18.10x96; Simon Danzig and others to Ernst Stutz and wife..... 6,000

44TH ST, n s, 261.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Julia R. Levow to George W. Tubbs..... 1

3D AV, 2,075; Theresa Lewine and husband to Joseph Cohn..... 28,250

42D ST, 344 East; Henrietta Allison to Henry Hahnenfeld and wife.... 29,500

82D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Joseph E. Weed to Frank L. Smith..... 1

2D AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 96th St, 25x100; Henry Bock to Phillipine Bock. 2

PARK AV, n w corner of 101st St, 316.10 ft to centre of old Harlem Road x294.8x100.10; Sarah J. Lozier to Francis J. Schnugg..... 104,000

PARK AV, n w corner 101st St, 326.5 to centre line of old Post Road x100.10; Sarah J. Lozier to Francis J. Schnugg..... 104,000

PARK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 97th St, 50x100; Francis J. Schnugg and wife to Sarah J. Lozier..... 140,000

114TH ST, n s, 222 ft e of 4th Av, 16x110.10; Johannah Muhlker to Isidor Monheimer..... 10,200

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Av, 50x100; Otto Metz to Katherine Metz..... 1,500

2D AV, n w corner 78th St, 42.2x82.2; Thomas Donlon and wife to Elizabeth O'Toole..... 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 26 ft n of 176th St, 23x75; Mary Seiferd to Mary C. Jameson..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; William B. Anderson, referee, to Mary McManus..... 3,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, —x100; William Cowen to George M. Martin..... 1

TINTON AV, e s, 252.5 ft s of 168th St, 25x irregular; Ernest Krom to Elizabeth A. Krom..... 1,000

1ST AV, e s, 74 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x100; Katie Lehmann to Albert Kopf and wife..... 22,500

123D ST, n s, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; William F. Kidder to Charles McBurney..... 10

102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mary H. Allan to Ada H. Hart..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to the German Savings Bank..... 11,000

142D ST, s s, 141.6 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; John Kelly to Johanna Kelly..... 1

PINE ST, 97; Frederick Sturges to John N. A. Griswold..... 10,000

FRONT ST, 125 and 127; Frederick and Edward Sturges, executors Mary H. Sturges, to John N. A. Griswold..... 70,000

SOUTH ST, 65 and 66, and 97 Pine St; the executors of Jonathan Sturges to John N. A. Griswold..... 70,000

HAMILTON AV, 39; also, 34 Monroe St; Harold M. Smith, referee, to Agnes M. Strebeigh..... 17,000

WARREN ST, s s, 160.8 ft w of Broadway, 25.2 x 76.2 x 25.11 x 76.1; Mayer Kahn and wife to Lloyd S. Bryce..... 81,500

1ST ST, n s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 33.3x75; Augusta and William Hennessey to George F. Johnson..... 23,000

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x102.2; George Kocher and wife to John H. Kocher and another..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 77 ft s of Houston St, 25x150; Ferdinand H. Mela and wife to Leopold Kaufmann..... 10

AVENUE C, 181; Barnet Levy and wife to William Schramm..... 1

GREENE ST, e s, 200 ft n of Spring St, 25x100; the executors of Eliza G. Wilson to George C. S. Choate. 70,000

STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x70; Marks Levin to John McManus..... 32,000

93D ST, s s, 119 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to Walter K. Griffin..... 1

CHURCH ST, s e corner of Franklin St, 25x75; Charles L. Colby and others to Martha L. Colby and others, 31-72 part..... 1

CHURCH ST, corner of White St, 25 x75, and 96 Leonard St; same to Charles Colby..... 1

CHURCH ST, s e corner of Franklin St, 25x75; executors of Gardiner Colby to Charles L. Colby..... 1

SAME property; same to Martha L. Colby and others..... 1

CHURCH ST, corner of White St, 25 x75; Martha L. Colby and others to Charles L. Colby and others, 29-72 part..... 1

LAND under waters of Harlem River, known as Cromwell's Creek, at division line between Lots A and B, map of Northrup property, 1.24 acres; Mary A. Colwell to James W. Colwell..... 100,000

RIVERSIDE AV, at centre line between 81st and 82d St, 41.6x92.7x 40x102.4; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Alonzo B. Kight. 1

62D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; executor of William C. Illig to Sarah Granger..... 26,500

WEST END AV, s w corner of 70th St, 25.5x100; William C. Martin and wife to Thomas Dooner..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 161 ft e of 6th Av, 16x 100.5; Clara Carter to Clara H. Stanton..... 1

94TH ST, 19 East; William Rosendorf to Solomon Bachrach..... 1

Recorded Leases.

APPLEBY, Charles E. and Joseph C., trustees. Leonard Appleby to John H. Fischer; 631 West 42d St. 5 years..... $2,500

BRENNAN, Catharine, to Michael B. Brennan; 61 West End Av, 5 years. 1,200

CONNOR, Catharine, to The Congregation of the Young Christus Church; 202 Edgecombe Av, 2 years..... 180

FINDLAY, Alexander, to Theodore Beers and another; 102 John St, first, second, and third floors, 10 years..... 150

FLEMING, Pauline and Robert; to Leo Wolff; 9 East 3d St, 5 years. $1,800..... 2,100

GERKEN, Henry, to Charles E. McElroy; 1,027 Tremont Av, 5 years, $480..... 540

HERMAN, Simon, and others to Henry Peyman; 28 and 28½ Bowery, 11½ years..... $5,000 5,400

RYAN, Anna M., to John S. Johnston; 444 East 166th St, 3 years... 264

SAUTER, Elva C., to Smith & Keane; 713 Columbus Av, 4 years...$1,200 1,320

STONE, William, to Barnard Gilligan; 925 Forest Av, 5 years..... 300

VENTURIERI, Pasquale, to Rocco Claps; store, 238 Mulberry St, 2 1-12 years..... 420

YERKY, Leopold, to I. E. E. Doepfner; 962 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19 East 94th St, 5 years..... $20,000

BOMAN, Harry, to Lazarus Bloch; n s of 134th St, 330 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 6,000

CHOATE, George C. S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100 Greene St, 1 year..... 15,000

FREELAND, Isabella, to Mary M. Sullivan; s s of 34th St, 138 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 300

FEHN, George, and wife to Richard H. L. Townsend; s s of 103d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) demand..... 45,500

GRIFFIN, Walter K., to Francis M. Jencks; s s of 93d St, 119 ft e of West End Av, installments, (two mortgages)..... 20,250

GROO, David D., to The New-York Life Insurance Trust Company; s s of 161st St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 2,000

HAYWARD, William F., to Ellen H. Barrett; s s of 139th St, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 6,500

HOUCHIN, Mary E., and another to Elizabeth Haskell; w s of Washington Av, 145.1 ft s of 170th St, 3 years..... 3,500

JACOB, August, and wife to Lambert Suydam; n e corner of 2d Av and 85th St, 1 year..... 28,000

JORDAN, Alexander, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Madison Av and 89th St, 1 year, (six mortgages)..... 153,000

JAMESON, Mary C., to Kate Sieferd; e s of Bathgate Av, 26 ft n of 176th St, 3 years..... 1,300

KOPF, Albert, and wife to Matilde Orlhuela de Yzquierdo; 506 1st Av, 5 years..... 13,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Sophia Mayer; 601 Broadway, demand..... 40,000

KOPF, Albert, and another to Katie Lehman; 506 1st Av, 1 year..... 4,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Francis M. Jencks; e s of Riverside Av, centre line between 81st and 82d Sts, demand..... 32,000

KORN, Gustav A., and wife to Charles D. Ogden; e s of Prospect Av, 105 ft n of 156th St, 3 years. 1,700

KASSEL, Jeanette, and others to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 61 and 63 Allester St, and 32½ and 34 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 1,000

LIVINGSTON, John W., and wife to B. L. Fountain; s s of 88th St, 170 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 7,000

LOZIER, Sarah J., to Francis J. Schnugg; s s of 90th St, 135 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 6,000

LEVIS, Joseph, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 52d St, 279.4 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 14,000

MARTIN, Gertrude, to Fanny L. Korn; n w corner of 8th Av and 111th St, demand..... 42,500

SAME to William Cowen; same property, demand..... 69,000

MOORES, William, and wife to L. B. Reed; s s of 140th St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 15,000

McDONALD, Mary R., to Martha P. Strong; n s of 128th St, 243 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

McCARTHY, Mary, and another to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 161st St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 2,000

O'LEARY, John, and wife to Sarah L. Fairchild; s s of 107th St, 108.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 1,500

PATTON, James G., and wife to Mary M. Dodge as trustee; w s of Forest Av, 125 ft n of Cedar Place, (four mortgages,) 3 years.. 9,700

ROBERTSON, Alexander, and wife to Margaret Cassell; s w cor 7th Av, 44.10 ft s of 15th St, 3 years..... 1,250

SHEEHY, Edward C., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 71st St, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 8,000

TUBBS, Georgiana, to Charles Gerlachhoffer; n s of 44th St, 261.8 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

VAN ORDEN, Howard, and wife to Lawrence Bros; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 102d St, 6 months.. 4,000

WILNER, Esther, to Solomon Bachrach; 151 Clinton St, demand.... 1,300

SAME to trustees of Joseph M. Partridge; same property, 5 years.. 16,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDRESS, Ida, to Joseph Veith..... $322

BOSSERT, Louis, to Maria A. Herter. 7,00

BERNHEIMER, Simon, to Josephine Schmid..... 4,340

BUTTE, Henry A., to N. C. Kern. 1

BAKER, John O., to A. M. Hoyt, 2 assignments..... 2

CARLEW, James, to G. L. Douglass..... 1,500

DILLIBER, Deborah B., to United States Savings Bank..... 2,000

GIGNOUX, Blande, to Susan F. Ayer. 550

JENNINGS, Elizabeth A., to Dunbar Box and Lumber Company..... 1

KAISER, Benjamin, to Joseph Kaiser..... 1

KNOX, John A., to William H. Payne..... 1,500

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to H. B. Knight, as trustee..... 11,700

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia A., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to New-York Cancer Hospital..... 18,042

POWELL, Sarah H., to Louisa Strong..... 26,000

RICE, August, to Julia Oppenheim. 15,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydham..... —

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New-York..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Joseph F. Fradley and others, 3 mortgages..... 55,000

WANNER, Barbara, and others, executors, to Frederick Selbel..... 3,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow..... 1

Lis Pendens.

STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Forsyth St, 25 ft front; John A. McManus against Marks Levin, (specific performance.)

104TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 25 ft front; Oliver B. Van Beuren against Moise Geismann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

34TH ST and 9th Av, s w corner; 33d St, s s, 287.6 ft w of 7th Av, 20.10 ft front; 9th Av, w s, 19.9 ft s of 34th St, 39.6 ft front; Mary O'Gara against Joseph W. Lawrence and others, (dower.)

108D ST, 323 West; Annie O. Taylor against Emily F. Eagle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 50.11 ft s of 103d St, 50 ft front; John Townshend against Arnold Lustig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

68TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9 ft front; John G. McCullough against Lena Waltzfelder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

52D ST, 60 West; William Broadbelt against Sarah L. Loew, (specific performance.)

BROADWAY and Chambers St, n e corner; Euphemia Deans against Henry Hilton, (action to recover possession.)

127TH ST, 174 East; Patrick Norton against Ellen F. Hartley and others, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

119TH ST, 409 East; Pasquale Zoccolo against John Ganby, owner;

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Prudent men do it now whenever they buy.

The larger the purchase, the more particular they are to do it.

The largest private residence transactions in many a day, the sale of the Robert L. Stuart mansion at 68th St. & 5th Av., and that of the Pickhardt mansion at 74th St. & 5th Av., involving together more than $1,000,000., both went through the hands of this company for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
111 BROADWAY.

OFFER BELOW value following desirable residences, possession May 1:

77TH ST., near Columbus Av., handsome four-story and large dining-room extension; fine order; $37,000.

89TH ST., near Madison Av., handsome four-story, with pantry extension; decorated; possession; $37,000.

PARK AV., Murray Hill, four-story, 18 feet wide; in fine order; $40,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.
CHEAP RATES.
HEAVY AMOUNTS, LOW CHARGES.
Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

My three remaining houses, 7, 13, and 15 West 87th St., must be closed out this season; will be sold at private auction, or by sealed bids, on Thursday, May 2, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. Terms of sale at houses, or of owner,
CHARLES BUEK,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.

CHEAP MONEY.

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOUSE
615 Fifth Avenue,
(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.)

Fire-proof Throughout.

These recently-finished apartments (42 feet on 5th Av. by 100 feet deep) have every modern convenience. Having a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY FIRE-PROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home with the privileges of the best hotel life. All apartments complete for housekeeping. Kitchen and working departments an especial feature. Particulars furnished by applying on premises.

THE "OSBORNE,"
Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Location the best in the city.
Elevators run all night.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

DO YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A HOME AT a bargain, and on advantageous terms? If so, write FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

A DESIRABLE FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence can be exchanged for rentable Brooklyn property; detailed particulars to FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

5 th AV., 50 th ST.—Superb, full-size dwelling; mirrors, chandeliers; reduced price; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
177 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—A handsome place, furnished, in either Islip, Babylon, or Bayshore. JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 69 Liberty St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ATTRACTIVE BROOKLYN IMPROVED PROPerties to exchange for country property. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

THE FAITH CURE PROVED WORTHLESS

Sudden Death of a Woman Who Believed Herself Restored to Health.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17.—Mrs. Sabra A. Murdock of Caton, N. Y., died yesterday aged forty-eight. She was thought to have been permanently cured from a long illness by a faith curist, a woman from Jamestown, who had been preaching in the Free Methodist Church. She anointed Mrs. Murdock with oil, prayed with her, and commanded her to rise from her bed, after having been confined for several weeks. She arose and walked into another room, and from that time had been up more or less and even rode to church, over a mile away.

Monday night, however, she suffered great pain and said she wished she could die and get out of pain. Yesterday morning she arose from her bed, and, while talking with a friend, suddenly fell back dead.

Archbishop Corrigan at Matteawan.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 17.—His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan of New-York City visited Matteawan and administered confirmation to about 100 persons in St. Joachim's Church. He also visited the State Hospital for Criminal Insane, that has just been made notorious by the recent escape of convicts, and confirmed twelve of the inmates. The Rev. T. F. Kelly, pastor of St. Joachim's Church, is Chaplain at this institution.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, April 24, '95,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF

EUGENE KELLY, dec'd.

135 and 137 West 51st St.

Two three-story brick private stables, with all improvements; size, 25x100.5 each.

132 and 134 West 52d St.

Two two-story brick stables; all improvements; size, 25x100.5 each.

37 Greenwich Avenue,

Southwest corner of Charles St. and Greenwich Av., 3-story brick building, with store; size of lot, 24.2x50.5x39.2, irregular.

N. E. cor. Riverside Drive & 80th St.

The valuable plot; size, 125.9x102.2x108.9¼x 108.6⅞; to be sold in five lots.

149th Street, West.

The valuable plot on the southerly side of the street, commencing 87 ft. 9 in. west of 8th Av.; size, 37.3x98.9x58.8, irregular.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneer's, 66 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

Will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895,

at 12 o'Clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 15, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the right, franchise, and privilege of constructing, maintaining, using, and operating a street surface railroad for public use in the City of New-York, with double tracks, connecting with the railroad of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, or its successor, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as an extension thereof upon and over the surface of the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, as authorized in the resolution of the Common Council hereinafter contained, together with all the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turn-tables, crossovers, and suitable stands for the convenient working of the said railroad and for the accommodation of the cars to be run over the same.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,

The full-sized, 4-story, high-stoop, brownstone front dwelling, with dining room extension and lot.

No. 51 East 34th Street,

Between Park and Madison Avs.

Permits, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

89 Walker St., 4-story brick building and lot; size of lot, 24.1x86.3x24.1x86.

Spring St., n e and south 5th Av., northeast corner, 4-story brick building, with 3 and 4 story brick extensions, covering lot; size of lot, 25x75.3.

Bleecker and Carmine Sts., northwest corner; 17 19, 21, and 23 Carmine St., and 236 and 238 Bleecker St. Four two-story brick stores and dwellings; plot, 75x77.

HENRY W. GAINES, Attorney, 284 Pearl St.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CHOICE OFFICES

POTTER BUILDING,

CORNER PARK ROW, BEEKMAN & NASSAU STS.

Single Offices and Suites. Every convenience. ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Apply at Office of Building, Room 345.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.

Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Farms, Estates, &c. Studios with proper light.

Building fire-proof.

Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.

Apply on the premises.

A light, handsome SUITE OF OFFICES to let in

KEMP BUILDING,

Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

Apply to janitor on premises.

Real Estate For Sale.

FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

PUYALLUP INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE.

Under Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1893, there will be sold at public auction 3,600 city lots, adjoining Tacoma, Washington, appraised at prices to suit the times, from $20 to $500 each. Acre tracts, $200 to $1,000 an acre. Timber lands, improved and unimproved farm lands, in 40-acre tracts or less, at $40 to $100 an acre; 1,800 acres for sale now, and several thousand acres more during the Summer. Deeds to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Terms, cash, or not less than one-third cash and balance in equal annual installments in five, four, three, two, or one year, at option of purchaser, with 6 per centum interest, secured by mortgage.

Sale commences at Tacoma, Washington, on May 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on every tenth day thereafter, (unless same occurs on Sunday, when it will be on the next day,) until all are sold or withdrawn from sale. Maps can be seen at this office.

For further information address PUYALLUP INDIAN COMMISSION, Bostwick Block, Tacoma, Washington.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

RENT, $1,000.—Beautifully- decorated three-story high-stoop dwelling, 18.9x50, Lot 123, No. 313 East 68th St.; street of private residences; possession.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., (open eve., 8-9.)

220 EAST 68T

PERRY HAPPY IN JERSEY

New-York Cannot Have Him Until the Reward Has Been Paid.

MORE STORIES ABOUT MATTEAWAN

The Train Robber Alleges that Asylum Doctors Frequently Drugged Him and that the Keepers Beat Him.

The star prisoner in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, yesterday, was Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, the particulars of whose escape from the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan, N. Y., and his recapture in Weehawken Tuesday morning have been fully told in The New-York Times.

Perry was the centre of interest in the jail, and many of the residents of Jersey City flocked to the building to see him, but only those who were favored by Warden Mitchell were permitted to look upon the prisoner.

Perry was nominally confined in Cell No. 2 in Murderer's Row, his cell companions being Paul Genz and Thomas McLaren, who are awaiting trial for murder, but during the greater part of the day he occupied an armchair in the corridor, where he received his callers.

His appearance had undergone a remarkable change since his arrest. The first good sleep he had had in nearly a week was obtained in the jail Tuesday night, and he awoke yesterday morning refreshed by the rest. He was bathed and shaved, clean underclothes were given to him, and he arrayed himself in a suit of clothes that Chief Kelly of the Weehawken police had sent to him. Perry was sitting in an armchair in the corridor when a reporter for The New-York Times had an interview with him. There was nothing in his appearance, manner, or conversation to indicate insanity.

"I wouldn't have made any effort to escape from the asylum," he said, "if I had been treated half way right, but I had to get out of that hole to let the people know what kind of a place it is. Why, this place is paradise compared with it.

"I was kept in solitary confinement since June 3, and was not allowed to leave my cell for half an hour during all that time, not even for exercise. My food was shoved into the cell on a tin plate. The cell I occupied was formerly used as a bathroom."

While talking to the reporters Tuesday, soon after his capture, Perry said he had not been beaten while in the asylum, but yesterday he told a different story. He asserted that he had been drugged by the doctors and beaten by the attendants. He said he did not know what the drug was that was given him, but thought it was atropine, and it was administered hypodermically.

"I can prove," he said, "that I was drugged June 28, without any cause. I heard that was to be an entertainment for the prisoners at the asylum, and I asked to be allowed to attend. The keepers said I couldn't go, and then I called for Dr. Lamb, one of the physicians, and asked him why I was refused permission to attend the entertainment. I suppose I became excited, for the doctor said I had a delusion.

"After I had talked to Dr. Lamb, four keepers, two whom were Pat Ward and McNulty, threw themselves upon me and knocked me down. While these men held me Dr. Lamb injected some drug into my arm, and I became unconscious. When I recovered my senses the next day I was lying entirely nude on the floor of my cell.

"I complained to Dr. Daly about being drugged," continued Perry. "I said I wanted exercise or work, anything to keep me occupied, and from brooding over my condition. I told him that if I was to be treated that way all the time he might as well give me a big dose and kill me at once. Dr. Daly said he would give me more if I wanted it. I was again seized by the keepers, knocked down, and another injection was given me.

"I was drugged in the same way Aug. 23 or 24. This occurred after I had had a talk with Dr. Allison. I complained to him of the treatment I had received. I begged to be allowed to go into the corridor for exercise. He also said I had a delusion, and then the keepers knocked me down and I received another hypodermic injection."

Perry said he feared worse treatment on his return to the asylum, but he added that if he received fair treatment he would not again attempt to escape, nor would he give the officers any trouble.

He boasted to some of the prison officials yesterday that he had a lot of money cached near the scene of his exploits, but when asked about this hidden treasure he laughed and said it was not true. He turned the conversation from this subject, however, and refused to discuss it. It was said that Perry had realized $5,000 in cash from the robbery of the American Express Company's car in 1891, but the prisoner smiled when questioned about this and said he guessed the company lost more money.

Dr. Lamb, one of the physicians at the asylum, called at the Hudson County Jail Tuesday night and identified Perry. He told the prison officials that application would be made at once to Gov. Morton for a requisition. Warden Mitchell was yesterday afternoon that upon the presentation of the requisition papers indorsed by Gov. Werts of New-Jersey, the prisoner would be delivered to the officers of this State. Under the law, it would not be necessary to arraign the prisoner in court.

Chief Kelly of Weehawken called on Gov. Werts yesterday afternoon and asked him not to indorse the requisition papers for the surrender of Perry to the officers of this State until the reward for his capture was paid over to him. He told Gov. Werts that a reward of $2,250 had been offered, and that he wanted to secure this money for Detective Clifford of the West Shore Railroad and Policeman Bernard McAleese of the Weehawken police, who arrested the fugitive. Gov. Werts thereupon telegraphed to Secretary of State Kelsey, at Trenton, directing him to take no steps in the matter until further instructed.

Alexander Simpson, a Jersey City lawyer, announced himself yesterday afternoon as counsel for Perry. He declined that he had been retained by the prisoner or his friends, but said that he had become interested in the case through sympathy for the prisoner and would contest his extradition.

He will try to get a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Perry's commitment by Justice Ryer of Weehawken was illegal, because it was made solely on Perry's admission that he was a fugitive from the asylum.

Simpson visited Gov. Werts in Jersey City yesterday and asked him not to sign the extradition papers until the prisoner had had a hearing before Judge Lippincott. Gov. Werts said that he would take the matter under advisement.

WEDDING SILVER.

Silver Wedding Presents selected from TIFFANY & CO.'S stock have the advantages of designs that retain their artistic distinction.

Products made elsewhere, chiefly for wholesale consumption, cannot possess the quality of exclusiveness so desirable in articles intended for permanency.

Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only at retail *direct* from their establishment.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

MORE INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Collector Kilbreth Has the Consent of Secretary Carlisle—Short Delay in the Docking of Ships at Night.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The necessity of making clerical changes in the proposed regulations governing the docking of ships at night in New-York alone prevented Secretary Carlisle from affixing his signature to them this afternoon. The corrections will be completed in the morning, and, it is expected that the new order will be announced to Collector Kilbreth without further delay.

Collector Kilbreth was at the Treasury to-day discussing with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin questions involved in the new order, and particularly that of the employment of additional Customs Inspectors. Owing to the extension of the docks along the North River and the growth of the "draw-back" system, the present force of 310 Inspectors is inadequate to the needs of the service.

The force is no greater now than it was in 1883, notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the business transacted by the Custom House. Collector Kilbreth maintained that he should be given authority to increase the force of Inspectors from time to time, according to the demands, and Secretary Carlisle decided that this privilege should be accorded to him, with the understanding that no more than fifty additional Inspectors should be employed at any one time.

Mr. Kilbreth, who returned to New-York this afternoon, is very well satisfied with the outcome of his visit.

Under the regulations which are to be promulgated, ships which pass Quarantine after sundown will be enabled to proceed to their docks and land passengers and their baggage. It has been decided by the Solicitor of the Treasury that the term cargo does not include baggage. The present law permits the discharge of cargo at night under special permits, which the steamship companies are obliged to take out whenever they desire to work overtime.

STEAMSHIPS RACE DOWN THE BAY

Britannic and Friesland Have a Brush on Their Outward Trips.

The White Star steamship Britannic bound for Liverpool, and the Red Star steamship Friesland, bound for Antwerp, left their piers yesterday about noon. The Britannic left Christopher Street and was off the Friesland's pier at Fulton Street just as the latter dropped her tugs and got straightened out for the voyage.

The liners then started for the station boat outside the Hook, to see which could drop its pilot first, as it would make a difference of considerable time to the vessel that should have to wait until the other had discharged its man.

The Britannic had a trifle the better of the start, but the dense clouds of smoke that were at once seen coming from the funnels of the Friesland indicated that there would be a royal race down the bay.

The Friesland had her nose opposite the Britannic's bridge as they swept past Liberty Island. At Robbin's Reef Light the Britannic was about a half-length ahead, with volumes of smoke pouring from both funnels. They were making the limit of speed allowed in the upper bay, and were playing for position when they should leave the Narrows.

Off Quarantine they were reported as running nose and nose, it being impossible to perceive that either had the advantage. The boats went through the channels of the lower bay as probably no two other steamships have ever done before, and when they passed out beyond the Hook, their time, as taken and reported by the marine operator there, was: Friesland, 1:45; Britannic, 1:45.

Which reached the station boat first is not known, but their speed seemed to be increasing as they neared the lightship, beyond which they had to go to drop their pilots.

WOODWARD THINKS THE EARTH WOBBLES

The American Academy of Sciences Elects Its Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following officers were elected by the American Academy of Sciences this morning: President—Wolcott Gibbs, Cambridge, Mass.; Home Secretary—Asaph Hall, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Secretary—Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass; Council—Profs. Bush and Marsh, New-Haven; Gould and Goodale, Cambridge; Newcomb, Washington, and Remsen, Baltimore.

At the afternoon session a number of interesting papers were read. The most interesting from a popular standpoint was that of Mr. R. S. Woodward, who endeavored to show that the earth, while traveling through its orbit, wobbled. The conclusion reached by Mr. Woodward was vigorously combatted by the members of the society, who insisted that the earth traveled through a fixed orbit, and could not by any possibility deflect or "wobble."

THE PRICE OF SHOE LEATHER IS ADVANCING

High Prices for Cattle Given as the Reason for the Rise.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—On account of the increase in prices for cattle, the local dealers in leather have advanced the price of that article nearly 15 per cent. in the last ten days. Wholesalers are advancing their prices on shoes 7 to 13 cents on the lower grades, and that is only a circumstance to what is coming. Where upper leather has advanced from 12 to 13 and 14 cents a foot, sole leather, in six weeks, has jumped over 5 cents a pound, and upper leather generally 6 cents a foot. Last week the advance was 1½ cents a foot on upper and 1 cent a pound on sole leather. The retail boot and shoe dealers are now at work marking up the prices on their goods, and it is believed the advance will go above 15 per cent.

Passengers on the Majestic.

Among the passengers who arrived on the White Star steamship Majestic yesterday were:

Mrs. F. Barton, W. Astor Chanler, John Clay, J. Sergeant Cram, Miss Cram, H. D. Critchley, Miss Freigenza, (Vesta Tilley,) Devereux Emmet, Mrs. A. B. Jarvis, Mme. Klein, Mrs. Macvickar, M. Hyslop Maxwell, Jr., W. Hyslop Maxwell, E. D. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Stanley Mortimer and Mrs. Mortimer, John Paton, and E. Windsor.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

—The Post-Lenten Dinner Dance.—The second annual post-Lenten dinner dance took place at the Germania Club, Brooklyn, last evening. Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. William S. P. Prentice, and Mrs. William C. Sheldon, Jr., received the guests in the ballroom at 7:30 o'clock. Supper was served at 8 o'clock. The dance followed. The committee in charge consisted of Arthur M. Hatch, Albert C. Jennings, Edward H. Litchfield, and William C. Sheldon, Jr.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. William S. P. Prentice, J. J. Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. R. M. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sheldon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Miss Madelaine Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read, Arthur M. Hatch, R. Dunham Moffat, Miss Ellen Low Pierrepont, Miss Anne L. Pierrepont, Dr. William A. Pierrepont, Miss Brinsmade, Miss Talmage, Dr. William B. Brinsmade, Wyllys Terry, Theodore L. Frothingham, Miss Stillman, Jonathan Bulkley, Alexander B. Richards, Duncan Edwards, Miss Seaman, Miss Sarah Seaman, Joseph H. Seaman, Miss Knowlton, John F. Talmage, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Leech, Miss Moore, Miss Helen D. Sherman, Miss Packard, Miss Grace Holt, Arthur T. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelmus Mynderse, Miss Florence Marvin, Miss Edith Candler, Miss Josephine Richardson, C. Mason Blake, Edward M. Blake, W. S. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Marshall H. Clyde, Robert W. Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Du Val, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Du Val, Miss Drakeley, Percy S. Dudley, Stewart W. Eames, Edward R. Greene, Thomas A. Gardiner, Arthur P. Heinze, Otto C. Heinze, J. Howard Haslehurst, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Miss Keresy, Miss Ada Knowlton, Redmond Keresy, Jr., Edward H. Kidder, Paul Libby, Miss Maston, Mr. and Mrs. James McBride, Acosta Nichols, Clement S. Parsons, Sterling Peters, George D. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, Miss Violet Richardson, Miss Lena Richardson, Max L. Sand, Arthur K. Stearns, Percival C. Smith, Bowen B. Smith, Leland S. Stillman, Edward C. Thayer, A. C. Thayer, Mrs. George Watjen, Robbins Woodward, and Henry K. W. Welch.

—Brooklyn Art Evening.—An evening with old masters and modern artists at Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, occupied the attention of Brooklyn society yesterday. The pictures consisted of a series of tableaux by members of the Brooklyn Art School, arranged by the following artists: Walter Shirlaw, William M. Chase, Benjamin Eggleston, Joseph H. Boston, Miss Elizabeth R. Coffin, and Mrs. M. R. Dixon. The tableaux represented paintings by Velasquez, Botticelli, Rembrandt, and other masters. Music was supplied by Paul Tidden, pianist; Francis Fischer Powers, tenor, and Victor Harris, accompanist.

The patronesses were Mrs. Thomas S. Moore, Mrs. J. Sherwood Coffin, Mrs. James L. Truslow, Mrs. John B. Ladd, Mrs. John Notman, Mrs. William J. Forbes, Mrs. James I. Nesmith, Mrs. Edward Barr, Mrs. G. P. Fiske, Mrs. Peter A. Hegeman, Mrs. Henry Rowland, Mrs. William Leslie Van Sindren, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. Edwin A. Dodge, Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Mrs. George A. Stanton, Mrs. George A. Chauncey, Mrs. Lawrence Hurlburt, Mrs. James Townsend Russell, Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Alfred T. White, Mrs. Robert Turle, Mrs. Raymond Hoagland, Mrs. Wallace B. Flint, Mrs. J. Monroe Hewlett, Mrs. Edward Willetts, Mrs. William B. Hill, Mrs. E. W. Corlies, Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mrs. Henry W. Wardwell, Mrs. James S. Hollingshead, Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mrs. Latham A. Fish, Mrs. Henry E. Ide, Mrs. A. S. Barnes, Mrs. Horace C. Du Val, Mrs. James O. Cleveland, Mrs. De Mell, Mrs. Edwin Clapp, Mrs. Theodore Drier, Mrs. James F. Pierce, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. J. E. Loech, Mrs. Henry Earle, Mrs. T. Drew Dunnell, Mrs. Guy Du Val, Mrs. Edmund Terry, Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss, and Mrs. A. Augustus White.

—The Mayflower Festival.—The Mayflower festival given at the studio of Louis C. Tiffany, 7 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon and evening, was a great success. It was arranged by the Sunbeam Circle and the proceeds will go to the Sunbeam Bed and the Children's Ward of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. A feature of the entertainment was an Easter egg tree, hung with different colored eggs. There were plants and flowers for sale, music by the Hungarian Band, and the following young ladies, dressed in Puritan costume, took part: Miss Mildred Minturn, Miss Frances Arnold, Miss Marion Taber, Miss Winifred Wheeler, Miss Winifred Buck, Miss Flora Isham, Miss Cora Noyes, Miss Beatrix Henderson, Miss Beatrice Dunham, Miss E. Higginsen, Miss Charley Mitchell, Miss Ethel De Forest, Miss Jeanie Barbour, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Mary Gray, Miss Mary Graham, Miss E. Wells, Miss E. Hoffman, and Miss Hannah Willis.

The Executive Committee consisted of Mrs. Daniel M. Stimson, Mrs. E. C. Henderson, Mrs. William Gilman Thompson, Miss Julia B. De Forest, and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany.

—The Dinsmore-Carey Wedding.—Miss Marion de Peyster Carey, daughter of Mrs. Richard Delafield, and William B. Dinsmore, Jr., will be married in Trinity Chapel, at 3:30 o'clock, on the afternoon of June 4. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, rector of the church, and the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Church. The bridesmaids will be Miss Elsie Barber, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Julianna Cutting, Miss Eleanor Cross, Miss Susan T. Hall, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, and Miss Mabel Lewis, the latter a sister of Miss Madeline Lewis, who is to marry Miss Carey's brother, Frederick Foster Carey, on April 29.

G. N. Curzon in Town.—Among the passengers from England yesterday on the steamship Majestic was George Nathaniel Curzon, member of Parliament for Southport, England, who is to be married next Monday in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., to Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of L. Z. Leiter of Chicago. Mr. Curzon was accompanied by his brother, Francis Curzon; his sister, Lady Miller, and Lord Leamington, who is to be his best man. They were met by Joseph Leiter, a brother of Miss Leiter. The party proceeded at once to Washington.

—Invitations to a London Wedding.—Invitations have been received here from London for the wedding of Miss Jessie Adine Ashworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Ashworth, of 50 Cranley Gardens, S. W., to Capt. Walter P. Braithwaite, of the Thirteenth Somersetshire Light Infantry. The wedding is to take place in St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens, on the afternoon of April 25. The Ashworths are well known in this city, having lived here a number of years ago. Mr. Ashworth was at one time the President of the Bank of North America.

—Burden-Sloane Wedding.—Miss Adele Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, and granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., will be married in Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., on June 6. Elm Court, Wyndhurst, and the Bacon cottage, the residences of the Sloane and Vanderbilt families, will be filled with guests.

—Engagement Announcement.—The engagement of Miss Mary Dolores Beales, daughter of the late James A. G. Beales, and granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly, to James Rich Steers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, has been announced.

—Dances Yesterday.—Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald gave a dance last night, at their home, 253 Lexington Avenue. The dancing class organized by Mrs. Benjamin Church held an extra meeting at Sherry's.

THE POWER OF TAXATION

Attorney General Olney on the Income Tax Decision.

BRIEF ON THE MOTION TO REHEAR

If the Decision Is Sound the Government Is Bound to Refund Taxes Collected in the Past.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Attorney General Olney this afternoon filed in the Supreme Court of the United States a brief upon the petition for a rehearing of the income tax cases. It was not expected at the Department of Justice or at the court that the Government would respond to the notice by Mr. Guthrie of the intention of counsel to ask a rehearing, and at the court some surprise was expressed at the appearance of the document. The Attorney General's brief was as follows:

The United States respectfully represents that, if a rehearing is granted, it should cover all the legal and constitutional questions involved and not merely those as to which the court is equally divided.

First—Whether a tax on incomes generally, inclusive of rents and interest, or dividends from investments of all kinds, is or is not a direct tax within the meaning of the Federal Constitution, is a matter upon which, as original question, the Government has really never been heard. Its position at the argument was that the question had been settled—by an exposition of the Constitution practically contemporaneous with its adoption, by a subsequent unbroken line of judicial precedents, by the concurring and repeated action of all the departments of the Government, and by the consensus of all the text writers and authorities by whom the subject has heretofore been considered.

Second—The importance to the Government of the new views of this taxing power announced in the opinion of the Chief Justice can hardly be exaggerated.

First—Pushed to their logical conclusion, they practically exclude from the direct operation of the power of taxation all the real estate of the country, and all its invested personal property. They exclude it because, if realty and personalty are taxable only by the rule of apportionment, the inevitable inequalities resulting from such a plan of taxation are so gross and flagrant as to absolutely debar any resort to it.

That such inequalities must result is practically admitted, the only suggestion in reply being that the power to directly tax realty and personalty was not meant for use as an ordinary, every-day power; that the United States was expected to rely for its customary revenues upon duties, imports, and excises, and that it was meant it should impose direct taxes only in extraordinary emergencies as a sort of dernier resort.

It is submitted that a construction of the Constitution of such vital importance in itself and requiring in its support an imputation to its framers of a specific purpose, which, nothing in the history of the legislation has any tendency to reveal, cannot be too carefully considered before being finally adopted.

Second—Though of minor consequence, it is certainly relevant to point out that, if the new exposition of the Constitution referred to is to prevail, the United States has under previous income tax laws collected vast sums of money which, on every principle of justice, it ought to refund, and which it must be assumed that Congress will deem itself bound to make provision for refunding by appropriate legislation.

Estimated Receipts in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17.—The estimated receipts from the income tax in the Connecticut district, embracing Connecticut and Rhode Island, are $900,000. The calculation is based on returns now in. There will not be a great deal of variation from these figures, which come from Internal Revenue Collector Byxbee.

LANDING OF STEAMSHIPS AT NIGHT

What Gustav H. Schwab Says of Fixing the Hour at 9 P. M.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find the question asked on your editorial page why the hour of 9 o'clock at night should be fixed as the hour after which arriving vessels cannot come up to their docks and land passengers, and from the remark that follows this question I infer that you assume that there is objection on the part of the steamship companies to the improvement proposed by the Treasury Department.

You evidently are misinformed with regard to the position taken by the steamship lines in this matter, and I therefore take the liberty of explaining the situation to you, but before doing so I must premise that the report appearing in an evening paper of Friday, 12th inst., to the effect that two of the steamship lines had declared their opposition to the plan proposed by the Collector and the Treasury Department for the landing of passengers after sunset, was entirely imaginary and not founded upon fact.

The agents of the two lines in question had not been interviewed by any one on the subject, nor had they expressed such an opinion as is credited to them in the interview in question. They are both in favor of the improvement, subject to conditions that the steamship lines, as well as the Treasury Department and the Health Officer of the port, consider necessary. Those conditions are that the landing of passengers after sunset be restricted to such vessels as have passed Quarantine before 9 P. M. Steamers leaving Quarantine after that hour would not make fast to their piers and be able to land passengers before 11 P. M., their baggage could not be landed and ready for inspection before 11:30 P. M., and the inspection of the baggage could not be completed and passengers could not leave the pier until an hour after that time.

It would thus be fully 1 A. M. before the passengers would have left the pier, and the time of their arrival at their homes or hotels would therefore be so late that it is the opinion of those concerned, in which the Treasury Department as well as the Health Officer coincide, that the passengers would decidedly prefer to remain on board the steamer undisturbed until the following morning rather than to arrive at their homes at a very late hour of the night, or rather a very early hour of the morning.

I trust that I have made it clear why the limit has been set at 9 P. M., as the hour we consider the very latest up to which a steamer having passed Quarantine can reach her pier and land her passengers in time to reach their homes at a reasonable hour. We have solely the comfort of our passengers in view, and believe that to a very large majority of them it would be more agreeable to spend the night on the water at Quarantine, where the temperature is cooler than alongside a shedded pier on the water front in New-York, where the circulation of air is more or less impeded.

The passage up the bay and river from Quarantine is attended with so many difficulties and possible risks during the night time that no careful and prudent commander of a transatlantic passenger steamer would undertake the trip up the river and the approach to the pier unless the conditions of the atmosphere, the weather, the tides and winds, &c., were such that the attempt could be made without danger to the lives and property confided to his care. The public will readily understand, therefore, that the steamship lines cannot avail themselves of the privilege to be accorded them by the Treasury Department under all circumstances and in all conditions of weather, but that these conditions must be such that no risk can be involved in the navigation of the bay and river at night.

The improvement, the adoption of which the Collector of this port has so energetically and successfully advocated, has the united support of all the first-class transatlantic passenger steamship lines running to this port, and will undoubtedly in many cases inure to the advantage of arriving passengers. I desire to repeat that the views advanced by the steamship lines on this question have received the approval of the Treasury Department and of the Health Officer of this port.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

Summer Rates on Ocean Steamships.

The transatlantic steamship lines have changed their cabin passage rates and advanced them to their regular Summer schedules.

The rates are considerably higher than they have been all Winter, but no higher than they were last Summer.

Foreign travel is beginning to show an increase that is satisfactory to the agents in this city. The Paris, the Britannic, and the Friesland took out over 500 first-cabin passengers yesterday, and the books of the companies are rapidly being filled.

PARTY MEN TO BE APPOINTED

Mayor Schieren Will Name Strict Partisans for Brooklyn Elections Commissioners.

There are at least 100 men in Brooklyn who are eager to be appointed Commissioners of Elections. Mayor Schieren will appoint four May 1.

Ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis headed a delegation of First Ward Republicans who called at the Mayor's office yesterday to present the name of Edward M. Barr for one of the places. Mr. Barr is Secretary of the Anti-Consolidation League. His friends who called on Mayor Schieren in his behalf were Alderman Isaac S. Cary, S. Rowland, Supervisor Norman S. Dike, Tunis G. Bergen, W. S. Brewster, and Thomas H. Wagstaff.

They spoke in praise of Mr. Barr, and then Mayor Schieren surprised them, saying:

"I wish to say to you, gentlemen, that I regard these appointments as strictly and purely political. I shall appoint two Republicans, who will be Republicans whose names will be a sufficient guarantee to the people that they are Republicans. There will be no mugwumpism about them. I may say the same thing as to the Democratic appointments. Now, whether the lightning will strike Mr. Barr or not I cannot say at this time."

The present Commissioners are John Gilbertson and George Russell, Democrats; Jacob Worth and Charles H. Cotton, Republicans. The salary is $4,000 a year.

Good Prospects for Peaches.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Reports received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from its representatives sent through Delaware, Maryland, and the eastern shore of Virginia to ascertain the probabilities of the peach and berry crop for this season, are very encouraging, and in some sections the indications are that the peach crop will equal that of 1893, while increased acreage in berries will help to swell that crop.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. H...May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. H...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; second cabin, $25.

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Ems, Sat., May 4, 4 P.M.
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 P.M.
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 A.M.
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 A.M.
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 P.M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Havel, Thurs., June 6
Saale, Tues., June 11
Lahn, Tues., June 18
Fulda, Sat., June 22
Spree, Tues., June 25
Ems, Sat., June 29
Havel, Tues., July 2
Trave, Sat., July 6
Trave, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 30

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings. Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 A.M.
Columbia, May 9, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, May 16, 9 A.M.
Normannia, May 23, 4 P.M.
F. Bism'ck, May 30, 11 A.M.
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 A.M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM
New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, May 1, 11 AM
Paris.....May 29, 11 AM
Paris....May 8, 11 AM
St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM
Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
New-York, June 12, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Rhyland...Ap. 24, 4 PM
Friesland...May 22, noon
Westernland..May 1, M
Rhyland..May 29, noon
Noordland..May 8, noon
Westernland, Ju'e 5, noon
Waesland..May 15, noon
Noordland, June 12, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

TO PASSENGERS
by NORTH GERMAN LLOYD steamer KAISER WILHELM II. MAY 4: Write or call and see us about your tickets through Spain, Italy, &c. Special party is being arranged to make a short tour in Spain from Gibraltar. Particulars on application. Every requisite for travelers—guide books, steamer chairs, letters of credit, &c.

Thos. Cook & Son,
261 Broadway; Up-Town Office, 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM.
Britannic, May 15, 10 AM.
*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
Germanic, May 29, 10 AM.
Britannic, June 12, 10 AM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A.M.
Campania, May 4, A.M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, A.M.
Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitou, April 20.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon....Sat., April 20, M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., April 27, 5 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., May 4, M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLAND LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam...Saturday, April 20, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, April 19
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, April 22
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, April 24
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily.